HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,099—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Milk. LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Feb.	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	—	—
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	—	—
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10890	—	—
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	—	—
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	—	—
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	—	—
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	—	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, an on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS secured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and Lists of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCMBEA	5,867	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,430	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,330	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,255	18th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bestfeld	3,106	20th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Culiedani	7,588	20th Apr. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	30th Apr. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 460	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 920. 2nd Class Rs. 688. Saloon Rs. 690.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Makrovich	6,045	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and many other information for Travellers, and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th February, at 1 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasini, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique).

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,900 tons, on or about 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 580
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	4,715	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	3,134	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	3,081	18th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,571	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	4,715	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	350	—	300	—
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	580
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	—	525	—	450	—

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commander.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	13th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	6300	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	8000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knant	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4208	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Burk	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3627	Morrison	31st May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons, Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Meadow St.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 13s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE, Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS, GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

(Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss of vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenges will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. (ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD. (ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS., CALCUTTA.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

— IS —

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.—"THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.
BINOCULARS.—"THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and Most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.
BINOCULARS.—THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 133-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 45
FLY-BACK.—DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch. From Rs. 56.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 90 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

SOUVENIR MATINEE!
SOUVENIR MATINEE!!
SOUVENIR MATINEE!!!
TO-DAY AT 4 SHARP.

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on this occasion.

MORE CHANGES.
MORE CHANGES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Drawing of the
2 BICYCLES 2
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

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NOTICE is hereby given to Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovementioned Lectureship for the Winter Session 1904-05, will be Therapeutics and for that of 1905-06 the subject will be Physiology. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four Lectures.

Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session 1904-05 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March next. Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c. can be had from the College Clerk.

H. W. DIMMOCK, Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.
Principal, Grant Medical College.
12th February, 1904.

IN Re MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

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Official Assignee of Bombay.

NOTICE.

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THE AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of the 5th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

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H. P. DICK,
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Samastipur, 1st February, 1904.

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Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 12th February, 1904.

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GHELLA CURSONJI and MOTIBAI, his widow, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants.
RUBY GODWIN, late of Bombay European widow.
KHUNDU BHIWA LANGRA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
BHICKOOBAI, late of Bombay Soni Hindu.
GAJANAN RAMCHANDRA, late of Santa Cruz, Thana District, Hindu Inhabitant.
HENRY KIDDLE, late Telegraph Master, Byculla.
ARDESHIR JAMSETJI AMARIA or SODAWATERWALLA late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
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All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay
29th January, 1904.

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Specially for
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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

Dr. STATEMENT of ACCOUNT of KHOJA SAJANBHOY MEHERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, for 32nd and 33rd year from the 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1903.

Particulars	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Donation Account—Being amount of Fund held in Trust for above Dispensary ..			88,500 0 0
To Interest Account—Balance due on 1st January, 1902 ...	2,387 9 3		
Interest at 3½ per cent. on the Government Promissory Loans, for Rs. 81,000 from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1903.	5,645 5 0	8,032 14 3	
Less Expenses as under—Salaries at Dispensary from 1st January, 1902 to 31st December 1903 ...	3,481 0 0		
Medicines for Dispensary ...	931 0 9		
Sundry expenses including Municipal Taxes, Insurance for Dispensary Building, Stationery, etc. ...	384 6 11	4,797 7 8	3,235 6 7
To School Account—Received Cash as Loan ...			65 0 0
To Rehmoobhoy Allana—Received as a Loan ...			150 0 0
			91,951 6 7

Particulars	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Investment Account—Amount invested in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Loan of Rs. 81,000 ...	81,000 0 0	
Cost of Dispensary Building ...	7,500 0 0	
Cost of Dispensary Furniture ...	201 1	88,701 1 0
By Interest Account—Amount of interest to be recovered ...		566 9 0
By Cash Account—With Bank of Bombay	2,671 12 0	
Cash with Secretary ..	11 0 7	2,683 12 7
		91,950 6 7

ABDULLA HOOSEIN,
Honorary Secretary.

I certify that the above is a true Statement of the Account of the Dispensary.
ABDULLABHOY LALLJEE.

REHEMOOBHOY ALLANA,
ABDULLABHOY LALLJEE,
ABDULLABHOY HOOSEIN,
REHEMTOOLA NOORMAHOMED

Dr. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF KHOJA SAJANBHOY MEHERALLY'S GIRLS SCHOOL FOR 32nd and 33rd year from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1903.

Particulars	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Donation Account—Being amount of Fund held in Trust for the School...			51,500 0 0
To Interest Account—Balance due on 1st January, 1902 ...	4,395 14 8		
Interest at 3½ per cent. on Government Promissory Loans for Rs. 46,500 from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December 1903..	3,235 5 0	7,631 3 8	
Less Expenses incurred as under—Salaries at School, from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December 1903 ...	2,062 3 2		
Insurance on School Building ...	37 8 0		
Municipal Taxes ...	30 0 2		
Printing and Publishing Charges ...	17 8 0		
Sundry Expenses ...	105 15 0	2,253 2 4	5,378 1 4
			56,878 1 4

Particulars	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Investment Account—Invested in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Loans of Rs 46,500 ...	46,500 0 0	
Cost of School Building ...	7,500 0 0	
Cost of School Furniture ...	143 0 0	54,143 0 0
By Interest Account—Amount of Interest to be realized ...		308 7 0
By Cash Account—With Bank of Bombay ...	2,359 9 0	
At the Debit of Dispensary Account ...	65 0 0	
With the Secretary ...	2 1 4	2,426 10 4
		56,878 1 4

ABDULLA HOOSEIN,
Honorary Secretary.

I certify that to the best of my belief the above is a true Statement of Account.
ABDULLABHOY LALLJEE.

REHEMOOBHOY ALLANA,
ABDULLABHOY LALLJEE,
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 [illegible]	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c. which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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FOR FEBRUARY, 1904.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 5TH CAMATIPURA STREET.

By order of the transferees of the surviving mortgagees under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of transfer of mortgage and further charge, dated the 6th day of June, 1901, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Esufalli Adamji, the undermentioned properties in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1904, at 4 p. m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly—All that piece of land situate at Camatipura, in the island of Bombay, containing nine hundred and seventy five square yards by admeasurement, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94 new No. 16093 and new survey No. 6151, and bounded on the north, partly by the Sixth Comatipura Street, partly by the property formerly belonging to Faker Mahomed va'ad Saikh Hussein but now belonging to Husnay Jan, wife of Munshi Gulam Hussein bin Gulam Kadar, partly by the property secondly described and partly by the property of Usufa li Mahomedalli Lucker Ghatiwalla and Tyaballi Mahomedalli Lucker Ghatiwalla, partly by the property of Usufalli Tyaballi and partly by a sweeper's passage, on the south by the Fifth Camatipura street, on the east by the property of Shaikh Alli Mulla bin Sheik Booda and Abdur Rahim bin Shaikh Budha and on the west by the Government vacant ground in occupation of the Bombay Municipality.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the south side of the Fifth Camatipura Street, containing by admeasurement forty four square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 5000, new No. 11 201, old survey No. 3183 and new Survey No 6153, and as sessed by the Municipality under Ward E No. 1582 and street No. 11, and bounded as follows that is to say—On or towards the north by the Fifth Camatipura Street, on or towards the south by the property firstly described, on or towards the east by the property of Usufalli, Tyaballi and on or towards the west by the property of Husnay Jan, wife of Munshi Gulam Hussein bin Gulam Kader, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, attorneys for the transferees of the surviving mortgagees, at their office situate at 11-, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay where the title deeds can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, February 13, 1904.

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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11

The Bombay mails of the 30th ult., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... £86 ... = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes .... £96 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £103 1-2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper............ £94 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 26 7-8 = + 5-8
2 months hence .... 26 5-8 = + 11-16
Spot in New York .... 58 1-8 = + 1 3-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25 21 = — 1 1-2
Berlin " .... 20·52 = — 1-4
New York Demand........ 4·85 1-2 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 4 = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills..... 3 2-8 = + 1-8
6 " " " ..... 3 3-4 = + 3-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills .... 3 3-4 = + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 7-8 = + 1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 3 1-4 = + 3-4
7 day market loans .... 3 = + 1-2

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £600,000 for South America.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 16,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Transfers on Bombay, 90,000, at 1s. 4 3-16d.
Madras, 200,000 at 1s. 4 3-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 9 13 16. Steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 4 1-2 Sellers = — 1-2

RAPESEED—
Brown A.-M. Buyers 32s. = — 1 1-21. Steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers 33s. 6d. = — 3d.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 13-16.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Florida.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales, 6,000. Spot 7·18 plus 24. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16d. plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 600. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·13 plus 44	7·16 plus 45	7·18 plus 45
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
7 19 plus 45	7·19 plus 45	7·18 plus 45
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·03 plus 44	6 43 plus 34	6 15 plus 31

In New York—
Receipts at the Port................. 15,000
Do. last year 28,000
Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Do. do Continent 4,099
Mid-Uplands .... 14·80 plus 55
Futures, month of March .... 13·81 plus 1·70
Do. do. July .... 14·17 plus 1·67

In New Orleans—
Spot 13 3-4
Futures, month of May .... 14·23 plus 57
Do. do. August .... 13·98 plus 83
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, February 11th, 1904:—

Cotton	13,851 bales.
Wheat	9,310 cwts.
Linseed	2,103 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard........	1,573 "
Gingellyseed........................	16,159 "
Poppyseed........................	124 "
Groundnuts........................	2,467 "
Castorseed	537 "
Rice	10,331 "
Myrabollams	13,002 "
Cottonseed	2,776 "
Mowraseed	10 "
Gram	1,237 "
Joowar	3,073 "
Maize	974 "

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 12.

The outbreak of war in the Far East, combined with the heavy fluctuations in American cotton, have together caused a nervous state of excitement in some of our local markets during the past week. Business has in some cases become restricted, and money has been called in, and this has resulted in a rather unsettled feeling in the Bazaar. It is, however, probable that the semi-panic which has been referred to in some of the newspapers has now practically subsided and confidence has again been restored. With a heavy export season in view it is earnestly to be hoped that more common-sense principles will prevail and that trifling rumours will not be allowed to interfere with the trade of the port.

COTTON.

The heavy slump in Americans referred to in our last mail report was succeeded by a further considerable decline in prices, until the 9th instant, when a reaction set in. Latest advices from New York state that during the depression a large number of weak Bulls were cleared out, and that now the market is again under the influence of the manipulations of the stronger Bulls. Such quick transformations in prices are naturally very upsetting to the trade.

The daily quotations for spot middling cotton in Liverpool and New York since our last report are as follows:—

	Liverpool	New York.
February 5th	7·82	15·50
" 6th	7·48	15·50
" 8th	7·08	14·25
" 9th	7·52	14·25
" 10th	6·94	14·25
" 11th	7·18	14·80

In New Orleans spot has been reported unquotable for some days and the quotations for futures have shown heavy fluctuations, a decline of over 2 cents having been recorded in one day. The market there is again rising, and future prices of Americans in all markets will be anxiously awaited by the trade throughout the world.

In our local market prices declined heavily in the early part of the week, but the last few days a steadier tone has been apparent. The up-country markets did not follow the decline in Bombay, and dealers were unable to purchase against their local sales at equivalent prices. This contributed to the renewed steadiness locally. There was a very good demand from exporters at the decline and a large turnover was reported at Colaba. At the close prices are almost on a par with those of last mail.

The first arrivals of new Broach have been received in Bombay, and the lot was sold at Colaba at Rs. 304. The class is high but the staple is rather thin.

The margin between Good and Fine Broach has again decreased, the difference ruling at present being about Rs. 20. The quotations for Broach cotton have fluctuated heavily. Last Friday the official quotations were Rs. 310 for fine and Rs. 280 for good, and on Tuesday they were reduced to Rs. 280 and Rs. 260, respectively. In the Sutta market good Broach declined to Rs. 256 during the week, and fluctuations of Rs. 8 to 10 have been of common occurrence within 24 hours.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	238	225	217	Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	238	226	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	238	226	...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	255	249	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)		234	224	do
Jalgaum do.		236	226	do
Khandwa do. ...	255	249	...	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G) / Karanja do. do / Akola do. do.	257	251	...	do
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	262	256	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	259	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	298	...	277	March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	295	...	...	April
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	268	258	...	May
Do. (M.-G) ...	265	255	...	"
Muttia (M. G.)	245	235	...	Feb
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	269	May.
Westerns	...	...	258	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales .... 4,000 bales.
Imports .... 19,000 "

Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·38 plus 25	7·41 plus 25	7·43 plus 25
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·41 plus 25	7·41 plus 25	7·44 plus 26
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·28 plus 25	6·61 plus 18	6·32 plus 17

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

As supplies are moderate and the new crops are not yet coming to hand, business in these markets is restricted. The higher range of freights now in force has naturally caused exporters to raise their quotations to Europe, and this has resulted in slightly better prices in the home markets, but the enquiry has not increased and business continues to drag.

LINSEED.—The market is steadier, and although business has been small, the price was raised to Rs. 5-12 for ready. Forward, April-May, sellers are asking Rs. 5-13 to 5-14, but there is no response from buyers as rates ruling at home are much lower than the local prices.

RAPESEED.—There is very little inquiry, but rates keep fairly steady in spite of the limited business passing.

POPPYSEED.—Ready prices are easier at Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-11-6 with little doing. Sellers have raised forward rates to Rs. 6 and no transactions are reported.

CASTORSEED.—This market is firmer. Arrivals are falling off considerably and a small business is passing.

GINGELLYSEED.—Demand has fallen off completely, and very little is passing now in this market. Prices have declined about half rupee per candy during the week, but buyers are still holding off.

WHEAT.—In ready there is little doing for export. For new crop, April-May delivery, quotations are: Hard red 75 per cent. Rs. 25, Hard yellow 62 per cent. Rs. 29, Soft red Rs. 26. These are much above home equivalents.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.—

Cotton	88,365 bales.
Wheat	74,153 cwts.
Linseed........................	15,085 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed...	16,339 "
Gingellyseed	93,909 "
Poppyseed	2,460 "
Groundnuts........................	12 559 "
Castorseed	3,531 "
Rice	124,009 "
Myrabollams	46,773 "
Cottonseed	10,002 "
Mowraseed	192 "
Gram	11,625 "
Jowar	15 322 "
Maize	6,521 "

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quieter.
Ready 5 11 6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 12 to 5 13
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 11 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 0 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.
Howree Khandeish ... 32 4 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 31 4 0
25 per cent. " ... 30 8 0
50 per cent. " ... 29 0 0
Black Kutnee " ... 25 12 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 29 12
Club No. 1 " " 29-0
Hard Red " " 22-8 to 23

MONEY.

BANK RATE.
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 11th Feb. 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan. 7 do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th February last as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	37,447	Decrease.
Other Deposits	12,83,909	Increase.
Sundries	8,134	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,192	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities ...	55,397	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	14,82,313	Increase.
Loans do.	702,643	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	311,631	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks ...	32,516	Decrease.
Sundries	5,321	Increase.
Cash	607,347	Decrease.

These figures show an increase of about 6 1-4 lakhs in the trade demand.

FREIGHT.

The market has been very firm during the week, and rates advanced from 18s. 6d. measurement to 20s. and for seeds-wheat from 16s. to 18s. February shipment, at which very little business has been done. For March 16s. 6d., April-May 16s. business in small lots has been booked. Sellers now ask 17s. March, 16s. 6d. April-May, but meet with very little response from shippers.

The following fixtures are reported:—Steamer Pondo, February loading, 16s. 6d.; steamer Clan Maclachlan, February-March, at 16s. one and 16s. 9d. two ports.

LINERS.—Austrian Lloyds have been booking at 19s. in their ready steamers Waudby and are asking 15s. 6d. for forward months. The market closes firm.

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance shows a decline of 6·67 lakhs, and on Thursday afternoon, at the Director's meeting, the official Bank rate was raised 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 37 lakhs, and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 7 lakhs, the official rate in both banks remaining unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum.

The local money market is quite steady, as it has been for some weeks past. The heavy imports of gold and the large supply of Councils have been quickly swallowed up by the demand for moving crops, but the supply still continues, and so long as the demand exists the supply will continue. The immediate result is, of course, to keep sterling exchange well up to the gold point. One special feature of the present season is the comparative absence of enquiry from buyers of Bank paper. The abnormal prices of cotton, while adding very considerably to the amounts required in the country for moving the cotton crop, have, on the other hand, caused a corresponding diminution in the demands from the piece-goods bazaars, and the balance of trade is daily increasing in favour of India. The stocks of manufactured goods are acknowledged to be very low, but up to the present time there are no signs of any material advance in the enquiry for a renewal of these stocks. In ordinary seasons the large houses frequently place their imports against their exports and to a certain extent manage their own financing. But this year the balance of exports very largely exceed the imports, and the consequence is free selling of export bills and a largely increased demand for Councils and gold, coupled with a restricted inquiry for Bank remittances to Europe. These remarks apply equally to forward deliveries as to ready. But when the pendulum begins to swing it is likely to pass rapidly to the other extreme, when all will be buyers and there will be only sellers at the minimum rates. However we are now all busy with the exports, and the large balance of trade is financed with imports of gold and Council Bills.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 31st January:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	9,27,87,857
Gold coin and bullion	13,81 0,185
Silver held as security................	1,62,96 031
Gold in transit to England	75,00,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills alloted during the week ending Tuesday evening amounted to Rs. 1,24,20,000. On Wednesday the seventy lakhs put up for tender were again taken in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d, 23·90 lakhs going to Calcutta and 46·10 lakhs to Bombay, tenderers receiving 79 per cent. An extra allotment of 4 lakhs of T. T.'s came to Bombay at 1s.4 3-16d. and the only allotment of bills reported was Rs. 30,000 to Bombay at 1s.4 1-8d. This morning further extra allotments are reported of 12 lakhs T. T.'s at 1s. 4 3-16d. and 31 lakhs of bills at 1s.4 1-8d.

The mail of the 2 th January brings £300,000 silver and £80,000 gold, and the follwing Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	23 50,000
Bombay	"	35 30 000
Madras	"	9 10 000
	Rs.	67,90,000.

The mail of the 5th February brings £320,000 silver and £100,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ....Rs.	18,00,000
Bombay .... "	23,30,000
Madras .... "	12,00,000
Rs.	53,30,000

The mail of the 12th February brings £160,000 silver and £10,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ....Rs.	10,00,000
Bombay .... "	16,30,000
Madras .... "	5,00,000
Rs.	31,30,000

EXCHANGE.

This market has remained firm throughout the week. The inquiry for Bank paper, both ready and forward deliveries, has been very restricted, and on most days since last mail left Bank T. T. has been available at 1s. 4 5-32d, and on demand at 1s 4 3-16d, in some quarters only for ready, and in others for delivery a mail or two ahead. For all March to 15th April 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. has been quoted, but buyers are wanting. For further forward quotations are nominal in the absence of enquiry.

In mercantile paper a fair amount of bills came out early in the week at 1s. 4 3-8d. for February, 1s. 4 11-32d. March, 1s. 4 5-16d. April, and 1s. 4 9-32d May, all these quotations being for 3 months sight D A bills. But the increase in London discounts, and uncertainty with regard to the effects of the war on the home money markets, caused buyers to raise their rates to 1s 4 13-32d for ready bills, and at the close quotations for forward deliveries are quite nominal, while even for ready bills buyers are very scarce.

In Far Eastern exchanges business has been more or less at a standstill throughout the week.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T.........................1s. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand ....1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 13-32d. to 7-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 9-16d
French Francs 3 do do 172 1-2
Marks 3 do do 140 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do ...... nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The first shock of the news of war between Japan and Russia caused a decline in this market, and with the dealers of options coming into the bazaar to sell against their "put and call" operations, buyers withdrew, and bears had the course free to depress rates. The lowest quotation was touched on Wednesday morning, when business was reported at 94-8. A reaction then took place, and with bears coming in to cover, and the bazaar taking a more favourable view of the situation in the Far East, owing to the repeated naval victories of Japan, the rate was raised to 95-5.

3 1-2 per cent cash 95-4
3 1-2 per cent 3rd March.................... 95-4
3 per cent cash 85-0

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	103
4 per cent " "	... 1930	103 12
4 per cent " "	... 1932	103 12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1921	102
4 per cent " "	... 1942	102 8
5 per cent " "	... Tansa	117
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	113
4 per cent Bo. Impvmt Trust	... 1959	104 8
4 per cent " "	... 1961	104 8

BULLION.

The silver market is firm, following London advices, and reported purchases by the Government of India. There is also stated to be an enquiry for the continent. For up-country the off-take is moderately good, but we hear of little business passing with the banks.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold................	21	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	21	0	6
Bombay do	21	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns................	15	1	9
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready................	68	10	0
Do. 1st settlement................	68	10	0
Do. 2nd do................	68	6	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The Market continues steady and prices practically remain unchanged, although for certain qualities of whites they have given way by 1-4 to 1-2 anna per piece. The recent drop in cotton has stopped petty dealers from buying goods to arrive, but big dealers do not seem in the least influenced as present Manchester quotations are still over last prices paid. Demand from up-country continues moderate and clearances from the bazar are on a fair scale.

LOCAL YARNS.

The Market during the earlier part of the week was quiet but owing to the rise in cotton some fair enquiry has sprung up and prices are very firm. China market is also firm and exchange is jumping up in sympathy with silver.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal declined at home in the early part of the week, but though dealers come into the market as buyers at the quoted rates, they could only book small quantities for early shipments, and for distant shipments there was no demand. In iron and steel there is no change and business is very slack. Spelter and Piglead are steady. Quicksilver is quiet.

COALS.

Market quiet. Sellers ask increased rates owing to higher freights. A sale of Jardine navigation is reported May-April at Rs. 10-12 and small lots of ready at Rs. 11.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,257 1-2. Commercials are weak at Rs. 45. In miscellaneous list, Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 7,050 cum-dividend. Quarter shares have improved to Rs. 1,800 cum-dividend. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 156. Oriental Life shares have changed hands at Rs. 130. Fort Cannings at and about Rs. 420. Treachers at Rs. 5-5. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 25. In Press shares, Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 490. Indian Cotton have improved to Rs. 151 1-4. New Berars to Rs. 565. In mill shares, Centrals have improved to Rs. 1,570, Swadeshis to Rs. 845, Kohinoors to Rs. 340 Maneckji Petits to Rs. 2,090, Chinas to Rs. 555, Curimbhais to Rs. 630. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 370. Howard and Bulloughs have changed hands at Rs 350, Leopolds at and about Rs. 65, Jamsheds at Rs. 75, Davids at and about Rs. 22. Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 710. Sassoon Silk Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 530. Other quotations are unchanged.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will sail to-day.

A CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE
For Cup presented by Dr. F. M. Gibson.

Name of Boats.	Time Allo'ces on Course. M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Forella........	Scratch	Mr C T R Scovell...........	3 0 0
Sapphire	6 0	Capt. Muter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	2 54 0
Iscap	21 30	Mr E Faulkner........	2 38 30
Melody	14 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 41 0
Turquoise....	7 0	Mr C A R Crommelin	2 53 0
Stella	6 0	Lieut-Col H W Boyd, I M S	2 54 0

Course from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and mark-boat with R Flag moored to the south of it round North Karanja Buoy leaving them all to port round Committee Vessel, thence round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and finishing at the Committee Vessel.

Course No 1=14-4 miles, Reversed followed by No 2.

B CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.
For Cup presented by Dr. F. M. Gibson.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ances on course. M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Trixie	6 0	Mr R G Monteath	3 9 0
Erin	6 0	Mr R H Ireland	3 9 0
Sayonara........	12 30	Major Curtis, RAMC ...	3 2 30
Pixie...........	6 0	Mr E R Smetham	3 9 0
Janetta...........	Scratch	Officers, R E	3 15 0

Course from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock (and the mark boat with R Flag moored to the South of it) round South Karanja Buoy leaving them to port, round Committee Vessel thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel.

Course No 3=11·7 miles. Reversed followed by N K Buoy and back,

TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP RACE.
For cup presented by Dr. F. M. Gibson.

Names of Boats	Time All'ces on Course. M S	Sailed by	Start at H M S
Tomtit........	Scratch	Mr G E Needham	3 20 0
Coralie........	5 0	Mr C H Byrne	3 25 0
Lapwing ...	1 0	Dr F M Gibson	3 21 0
Midget........	3 0	Mr F N Paton	3 20 0
Mex........	Scratch	Officers R A	3 20 0
Mand	to	Mr E Richards	3 20 0

From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock (and the mark boat with R Flag moored to the South of it) round South Karanja Buoy leaving them to Port; thence round Committee Vessel round middle Ground Buoy, round mark-boat with R Flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving them all to starboard and finishing at the Committee Vessel.

Course No 3 =9·8 miles. Reversed followed by No 1.

DIVINE SERVICES.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
Hymns—210, 309 and 558.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—210, 21 and 20.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev Father Toyey.
—Alms for the Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Morning service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—90 1—4 Tune.
Hymn—323.
Hymn—330.
Hymn—31.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)
8 p.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—Joint Service, (St Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex. S Crichtan Special Collection on behalf of United Free Church Mission in Bombay.
Hymns—454, 442 and 43).
Psalm—145 1—6.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—163, 250, and 324.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—210, 523 and 479.
Offertories for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—2(0, 162 and 172.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—82, 263 and 271.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion by Rev W Latham.
11 a.m.—Parade Service by the Rev H Lt Arnould.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong. Choral and Sermon by the Lord Bishop.
Offertories during the day for Church Expenses.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach on Sunday evening the 11th inst at 6 o'clock.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher—Rev C Ryder-Smith, B. A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher—Rev. A. J. Reonell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. A. J. Reonell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder-Smith, B. A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Hymns—520, 156, 322 and 537.
11 a.m.—Matins and Instruction.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—208, 307 and 231.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service Preacher—Rev T J Scott.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

THE Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, as Senior Member of Council, will preside at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 19th instant. It is proposed to pass the Official Secrets Bill on that occasion.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HERE DIA—February 12, at Cavel, Luiz de Herelia, aged one year six months and twenty days the only son of Dr and Mrs. M. A. de Herelia Funeral cortege will leave Cavel this morning at S. Friends and relatives will kindly accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

SARKIES—OWEN—February 9, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by Rev D Reid, M A B D, Percy, son of S J Sarkies, Calcutta, to Elizabeth, daughter of S Owen, Calcutta.

RICHARDSON—AUSTIN—February 8, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Harold Ashton, son of the Rt Rev Archdeacon Richardson, of New York city to Major Ogles, only daughter of Mr F C Austin, of Chicago, Illinois.

DEATH.

WOODLEY—February 9 at the residence of the Rev Arthur Theophilus, Royapuram, of chronic dysentery. Charles Herbert Trist Woodley, son of Major C A Woodley, Woolwich, Chief Officer, B I S N Company, aged 30 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 9·3 m., 10·3 a. Low water, 4·4m., 3 30a.
P. and O. s s. Oriental, with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at 7a.m.
Bombay Races, second day.
Rev. H. McNeile's lecture on the Avesta and the Bible, C.M.S. Lecture Hall, Grant Road, 6 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Concert in aid of the Nursing Fund, J.J. Hospital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.
Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 10·23m., 11·0a. Low water, 4·33m., 4·9a.

BOMBAY HUNT.—Hounds will meet at the Jackal Club on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, instead of on Thursday, the 18th.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 2nd instant, terminated last evening.

LECTURE AT BANDRA.—Under the auspices of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association, the Rev. W. Wallrath, S.J., will deliver a lecture on some Interesting Temples and Cathedrals in the East and the West at 6-30 to-morrow (Sunday) evening in the Hall of the St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandra. The lecture is open to the public, non-Christians being also welcome.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Hamilton charged Pira Ahmed hack victoria driver No. 1123, with rash and negligent driving. It appeared that the accused drove Mr Nicholas Manghan of the drainage department, Bombay Municipality, from the Yacht Club to his residence on the 31st ultimo and while they were near the Secretariat, instead of keeping to his left the accused took a sharp turn to his right at the corner near the Secretariat. Another victoria was coming along the other road on its proper side and there was a collision of the carriages but the occupants fortunately escaped unhurt. The accused's conveyance was damaged. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. S J Sarjant and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Polonaise............	Der Fackelzug	Faust.
Quadrille............	Lieder............	Siewert.
Selection............	The Mountebanks	Cellier.
Gavotte............	Entrancing............	Boggetti.
Selection............	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Valse............	Amitie	Waldteufel.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the Band of the 123rd (Outram's) Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 30 p.m to-day:—

Valse............	J' T Aime	Waldteufel.
Overture	Tancrede............	E. Rosini.
Cornet Polka	Ro irich	Fraiho.
Selection	Coster Songs	Chevallier.
Mazurka	Liebeszauber............	Strauss.
Selection............	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Earnest Allan

ROBBING HIS MISTRESS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Mahadeo Ganpat Sinai, a Hindu, with the theft of a gold necklace and three silver studs collectively valued at Rs. 25 belonging to Krishnabai, a Hindu woman residing in Null Bazaar. It appeared that the accused was employed by the complainant. On the 8th instant the complainant left him working in her room and went out. On her return home she missed the servant and the property as well. Information was given to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the property from a Marwari in Null Bazaar. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the man to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive eighteen stripes.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. R. RUBATINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian S. S. R. Rubattino. Capt. M. Saporiti leaving for Europe on Monday morning.

Saloon passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No 3 at 8-30 A. M. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 6 A. M. punctually with all their luggage and kit.

To Aden.—Mr C P Puder.

To Suez.—Mr D N Carman, Mrs & Miss Mr & Mrs G M Hawley, Mr L A Mires, Mr Ranchander & Hon'ble Mr H Vencat Rao.

To Port Said—Mr M E Eleftriades Mr & Mrs Lambropoulo, Mr A D Mangos Mrs & Infant and Miss M Resi & Mr Tevelechi.

To Alexandria.—Mr T G Nahapiet Mrs child and nurse.

To Naples and Genoa.—Mr and Mrs R P Atkinson, Mr U Bersinelli, Rev W Bonnar, Mr M Borello, Rev J W Charlton, Mrs Byron, W Clarke, Rv F J Clarke, and Mrs, Mr A Comb Mr and Mrs Cundy Miss M. Dancy, Revd. A. S. Fichthorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gathorne Hill Mr. and Mrs. F H Gibbs and infant, Rev D S Herrick, Mr and Mrs. J L Jacobs, Mrs Kennedy's children and nurse, Mr M Lyons Miss A J Lauck, Mr A Occhipinti, Major V Ormsby Mr and Mrs G H Pratt, Rev F Rocca and Mr F G Seif Mrs and infant.

To New York.—Rev P N Buck, Rev D L Porney, Mrs and 3 children, Rev E P Frease, Mrs and girl Rev Dr T F Hahn, Mrs R Hoskins, Miss T J Kyiez Rev and Mrs T J Scott and Miss G. Clarke.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	15	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	12	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	14	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	15
Total	76	63	146
Total plague deaths to date...	265,835	217,684	
Same date last year...	116	101	195

INOCULATION.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 11th February was as under:—Mr. H. Andrews, Salvation Army Medical Department, Anand, Guzerat, 50 doses; and Laboratory Officer, P. R. Laboratory, Bombay, 1 dose.

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Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

THE QUINQUENNIAL RECORD.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE blue-book recently compiled under the supervision of the Director-General of Statistics contains a huge mass of information respecting the progress of agriculture during the past five years, a period which is particularly interesting, covering as it does the years immediately following the time of famine which created so much havoc in the agricultural industry. We have attempted to cull a few of the more prominent facts from the bewildering maze of figures which the volume contains and to present them intelligibly below.

To deal first with general figures: we find that in India in the year 1884 the area of land surveyed amounted to 356 millions of acres. Rapid progress was made in the succeeding ten years, and in 1894 the area had been increased to 527 millions of acres. Eight years later, that is in 1902, the amount surveyed was 550 million acres. Of this amount 199 million acres are now under crops as compared with 197 millions in 1894, and 126 millions in 1884. Before going into details, we will give general statistics in respect of the principal crops. In the whole of India 70 million acres are now under rice, against 68 millions in 1894; and 176 millions are devoted to food-grains of all sorts as against 181 millions in 1894. Thus there has been a decrease during the past seven years of five million acres. In the previous ten years an increase of no less than 69 million acres occurred. Sugar is cultivated over 256,000 acres against three millions eight years ago, and coffee has also slightly decreased. Tea has increased from 391,000 acres in 1894 to 495,000 acres. Other food crops cover 6,183,000 acres, a slight decrease, and oil-seeds and cotton have also diminished in the period mentioned. The same remark applies to jute, indigo and tobacco. In the [illegible] states of India the amount of land under food [illegible] was 31,962,000 in 1896 and in the succeeding years that area increased to 53,973,000.

Turning now to the question of irrigation, we [illegible] that in Bengal a total of 877 thousand acres [illegible] under irrigation from all sources including pr[illegible] canals, Government canals, tanks and wells. [illegible] area four years previously was 740,000 acres. Out of a total of 49 districts, ten possess more or less complete systems of irrigation. More than half of the total acreage is in Shahabad. The province of Agra, with a net area cropped of 25,834,173 acres, can claim that nearly 9 million acres is under irrigation. Out of 36 districts, 24 are irrigated by Government canals, and the remainder, with the exception of the area of cultivated land in Almora and Garhwal, draw a plentiful irrigation supply from private canals, tanks and wells. Oudh with a net area cropped of 9,114,560 acres possesses 2,704,324 acres of irrigated land, though all the irrigation is effected by tanks and wells. The Punjab, with a net area cropped of 21,508,567 acres, is irrigated in respect by 8,851,293 acres. Out of 31 districts, Government canals figure in 21, and private canals in 20. A large area depends upon wells and tanks for its irrigation supplies. The figures in respect of the North-West Frontier Province do not appear to be so complete as those for other parts of India. Out of a net area cropped of 1,581 510 acres, 670,304 are under irrigation. Of this amount 184,976 acres is supplied by Government canals, about twice that area by private waterways, and the rest by wells and tanks. In Sind, out of a total of 30 million acres, only 3,380,297 acres is cropped, and this is practically all irrigated. Government canals accounting for 1,930,293 acres, private canals for 792,860, and the remainder being supplied with water from tanks and other sources. A total of 3,213,219 acres is irrigated, so that Sind depends to a small extent upon the rain supply. Turning now to the Bombay Presidency, we find that out of 18 districts 12 are to some extent supplied by Government canals. The total area cropped is 27,793,962 acres which exhibits a decline in the last five years, although a considerable increase in the two years preceding that for which the latest figures are given. Out of this area the somewhat meagre total of 119,225 is supplied with Government canals. Altogether 878,068 acres are under irrigation. Wheat is supplied to the extent of 137,981 acres, other cereals and pulses to the extent of 420,161 acres, other cereals and pulses 159,916 acres, and the rest of the irrigated land of the Presidency is covered by non-food crops. Poona is best supplied with Government canals; the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara not at all. The crop area of the Central Provinces amounts to some 16,461,372 acres. There are no Government and practically no private canals in the Central Provinces, and only the meagre total of 745,618 acres is irrigated, tanks and wells being principally depended upon. The irrigation statistics for Berar are insignificant. In Madras, where the crop area is particularly large in comparison with the size of the Province, the irrigation system is also considerable. The land under crops covers 26,155,060 acres, and the total supplied irrigation is 6,622,322 acres or about 25 per [illegible] Of this 2,922,286 acres is watered by Government canals, 96,907 by private canals and the remainder by tanks and wells. The tank system extends [illegible] the large area of 2,176,033 acres.

Another interesting feature of the statistics is that which deals with the area under crops and the specification of crops in the Provinces of British India. Dealing with each crop in turn, we find that Bengal has by far the greatest area under rice, 36,060,800 acres being now devoted to the cultivation of that crop. This shows a gradual decrease of some four million acres within the last five years. Madras comes next with over seven million acres, a slight increase in the five years. Lower Burma comes with nearly seven million acres. The Central Provinces claims four and a half millions, Agra over four millions, Assam three and a half millions, Oudh two and three-quarter millions and Bombay nearly one and a half millions, this being a decline during the past five years. The total area in India under rice is 70,067,32 8 acres, this being a slight decline during the past five years. The food crops of next importance in relation to the area over which it is cultivated is jowar and this is fairly generally distributed over the whole of India. An area of 21,818,880 acres is devoted to this crop. Over eighteen million acres are covered with wheat, and the crops next in importance are maize, barley and bajri. In Bombay the chief crop is jowar, six and three-quarter millions of acres being cultivated. An area of five and a half million acres is devoted to bajra, 1,462,000 acres are covered with rice and 1,100,000 with wheat. Til is the chief oil-seed crop of India, nearly four million acres being cultivated. Linseed and rape and mustard seed are also valuable crops. Ten million acres are covered with cotton and 2,400,000 with sugar-cane. To turn to other crops, we have evidence at once of the great falling off in respect of indigo. The area devoted to this product has fallen from 1,300,000 acres in 1897 to 792,000 acres. Half of this amount is practically to be found in Bengal and the rest in Madras and Agra. Opium covers 607,418 acres, coffee 120,343, tea 4,95,539 and tobacco 952,245. The latter figure also exhibits a considerable falling off.

GOLF.

ST. GEORGE'S GOLD MEDAL.

The competition for the above medal was held on Wednesday and Thursday and there was the usual handicap. Seventeen players entered for the event. Mr. C. M. Gray won the medal with a score of 79 and Mr. D. Revie won the handicap with 96—18=78. The following were the scores handed in:—

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

Competitor.	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.
C. M. Gray	40	39	79 winner
Osborne Marshall	42	38	80
C. H. Roberts........	46	43	89
D. K. Love	43	46	89
H. S. Jacob	45	47	92
A. Tash	48	47	95
D. Revie	48	48	96
C. R. C. Sandys	48	49	97
B. Holyoak........	56	51	107

The others made no returns.

ST. GEORGE'S HANDICAP.

Competitor.	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.	Handicap.	Result
D. Revie........	48	48	96	—18	78
C. M. Gray........	40	39	79	Sc.	79
D. K. Love........	43	46	89	—10	79
A. Tash	48	47	95	—14	81
Osborne Marshall.	42	38	80	+4	84
C. H. Roberts	46	43	89	—4	85
C. R. C. Sandys........	48	49	97	—8	89
H. S. Jacob........	45	47	92	—2	90
B. Holyoak	56	51	107	—12	95

The others made no returns.

The final for the MacDonald cup was played off during the week and was won by Mr. C. M. Gray, who beat Mr. B. Holyoak.

AN Elementary Manual of Midwifery for the use of Indian midwives who are in receipt of scholarships from the Victoria Memorial Fund has just been published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. The book, which has been compiled at Lady Curzon's instance by Colonel C. P. Lukes, M.B., contains a short preface by Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin. It is intended that the Manual shall be translated into the vernacular languages of different parts of India and utilised in the newly started schools.

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WAR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED after 6 P.M. and up to 8 P.M., will be ON SALE from Newspaper Hawkers at the following Centres from this date :—

MIDDLE COLABA (Post Office.)
APOLLO BUNDER (Yacht Club.)
BORI BUNDER (Tram Junction.)
PRINCE'S DOCK (Main Gate.)
MALABAR HILL (Post Office.)
GRANT ROAD STATION.
GIRGAUM (Post Office.)
BYCULLA (Victoria Gardens.)

These Telegrams will contain Later News from the Seat of War than any others published during the twenty-four hours.

Bombay Gazette Office, Feb. 13th.

DUNLOP TYRES,
DUNLOP COVERS,
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The best and the foremost. Guaranteed to last very long.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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By Appointment to
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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.
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Rippingille's Oil Stoves
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HYDROCARBON BURNERS,
ROOM HEATERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES.
FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,
Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.
LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.
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FAMOUS
"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."
"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases. Immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN.
When you write, please mentioned this paper."

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
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FOR LADIES' BLOUSES AND GENT'S SUITS.
One Piece is made to make 2 SUITS.
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Messrs. N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
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WE are your most humble servants; requesting all of you to buy nothing but English Manufacturing Goods; they are good in appearance and CHEAP in Price. With a view to increase the popularity of our English Goods in this Country, we will give
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	Rs.	a.
GENTLEMAN'S CHAIN	1	4
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LADY'S MUFF CHAIN	2	0
PURE SILVER PENCIL	2	4
ENGLISH-MADE TIMEPIECE (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	3	4
English Palankeen Timepiece (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	4	4
LADY'S or GENT'S SILVER WATCH	7	8

We will present free Prize Tickets to our Customers up to the 13th February, 1904, the drawing will be held on the 20th February 1904 on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the Public. All are cordially invited.
PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch		300
1 Do.	Cash		100
20 Prizes		Rs. 20 each	400
100 Do.		10 "	1,000
200 Do.		6 "	1,200
200 Do.		5 "	1,000
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ulabrand, 1289 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Wandby, 2584 tons, Captain A Finney, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3343 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Adoto, 2145 tons, Captain J Brodie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st February with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2836 tons, Captain G Strufing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 9th January via Antwerp with a general cargo and explosives and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer J B Aug Kessler, 3197 tons, Captain B G Beake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum 16th January via Karachi, with a cargo of 4.00 tons kerosine oil in bulk and 267 casks lubricating oil.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox ... Comdr Pelham ... Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ... Comdr Kemp ... Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100
Do No 102
Do No 103
Juba ... 134 Wilson ... East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid ... Craig ... Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1334	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	2471	Plommer			M M & Co
Banca	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Goalpara	1358				M M & Co
Simla	2828	Summers			P & O Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Katoria	662				M M & Co
Tientsin	2553	Kenrick			P & O Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			F Morrison & Co
Kangra	1478	Smith			M M & Co
Vadala	2161	Skinner			M M & Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Arroyo	2308	Plough			W & A Graham & Co
Sirdhana	2071	Robinson			M M & Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co
Wardha	2563	Crookston			M M & Co
Assaye	4559	Dowell			Transport
Boscombe	2433	White			M M & Co
Bezwada	3290	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Bullen			F M & Co
Kerbella	1468	Watson			M M & Co
Heim	758	Erihsen			M S & Angalls

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Merton Hall	2768	Prowse	Karachi	17-2	K Nixon & Co
B	Havraise	3495	Caston	Havre	26-2	K Nixon & Co
D	Clane Macintyre	3051	Fishenden	Mor'goa	16-2	F M & Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	N F	N F	Shpd & Co
N	Lismore	2277	Sloane	Genoa	20-2	W & A G & Co
O	Dulwich	2111	Dudley	Trieste	22-2	T M & Co
P	Lena	2679	Dale	Balfast	13-2	Ralli Bros
Q	Somali	1622	Volkertsen	Zanzibar	13-2	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mohamed	Bhawnagar	13-2	Shpd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Karachi	13-2	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Zinnia	2338	Lash	Liverpool	25-2	J M & Co
2	Induna	2897	Carruthers	Antwerp	16-2	F M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3344	Saporite	Genoa	15-2	F R S N Co
4	Ischia	2784	Maganzini	China	17-2	F Crocco
7	Waulby	2580	Finny	Trieste	13-2	A L S N Co
8	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Bussorah	15-2	H C Joosub
9	Lowenburg	3721	Pfeiffer	Karachi	16-2	Glade & Co
10&11	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	Antwerp	20-2	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	27-2	P & O Co
15	Haddon Hall	1857	Degn	Genoa	20-2	J Mackintosh & Co
16	Bombay	2019	Chapman	Dunkirk	13-2	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	659	Rothwell	Karachi	13-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	J B Aug Kessler s.	Baaka	Batoum, Jan 16
	Ehrenfels s.	Strufing	Hamburg, Jan 9
	Adato s.	Brodie	Calcutta, Feb 1

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Sutherland s.	Wallace	Calcutta
	Arroyo s.	Plough	Calcutta
	Sangola s.	Jacobs	Calcutta, &c
	Ulabrand s.	Anderson	Calcutta,

The steamer Waudby, Captain Finny, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bezwada, for Calcutta, &c
" J B Aug Kessler, for Port Said.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Langdale, left Suez on the morning of the 11th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin (extra) left Singapore on the 11th instant, for Colombo and Bombay.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at noon on Sunday next.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 13th February.

The Corps will take part in Manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Andheri with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Monday morning, next the 15th instant, members are requested to send their chargers on Sunday to Andheri where forage for the night will be provided by Corporal T W McLachlan and to catch the 6-15 a.m. train (Bo Time) from Church Gate on Monday.

Dress—Marching order complete, no swords to be carried.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th February.

Train leaves Colaba, at 6-10 a.m. (Bombay Time) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be recorded.

1. Extract from the Gazette of India, Military Department, dated 22nd January 1904, is published for information :—

No. 82.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut. Bertram Henry Hewett to be Captain with effect from the 15th December 1903, vice Lund, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieut Septimus Edwin Greaves to be Captain with effect from the 15th December 1903, vice Leask deceased.

Lieut Arthur Robert Sharp to be Captain with effect from the 15th December 1903, vice T M English, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Lieut George Alexander Phillips to be Captain with effect from the 15th December 1903, vice F W English transferred to the Supernumerary list.

The Battalion will parade at Andheri Railway Station, B B & C I Ry at 7 15 A M (Bombay Time) on Monday next, the 15th Instant for manœuvres with the Bombay Light Horse.

Dress.—Field Day Order.

20 Rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on falling in."

By Order,
P H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th February.

1. No 2 Coy will parade at Mahaluxmi to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. for 6" B L Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Field Service Caps, Putties not to be worn.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Colaba from the 20th instant to 5th March 1904, both days inclusive Programmes will be issued.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zinnia s—3321 cwts myrabollams, Osmersey; 1015 cwt myrabollams, Antujee Monadero; 1076 bales cotton Goldum and Co; 3557 cwts bone.meal, Mooljee Jamall 4000 cwts wheat, Sunday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—18 cases cardamoms, 2 cases nutmeg, 98 cwt senna leaves, E S Sassoon 12 bales hemp, The Bombay Co 41 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Thistle s—110 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co; 100 bales cotton and 315 bales cotton Khimjee Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 600 cwt cottonseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 2001 cwt gingelyseed A Blaschock and Co.

Induna s—1124 bales cotton and 6.27 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 3.0 cwt myrabolams The Bombay Union Agency; 100 cwt gum Hirjee Virdhar; 100 cwt gum G Sajpal

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bombay s—2610 cwt rapeseed and 171 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 2001 cwt maize N Sunda jee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—55 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton R Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Lowenburg s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lena s—300 cwt mowrasced 7400 cwt teelseed and 499 cwt groundnuts Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Haddon Hall s—700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Lismore s—300 tons old iron Societa Coloniale Italiana.
R Rubattino s—10 bales cotton G Tejpat and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dawlish s—315 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 125 cwt gum, Hirjee Vurdhan.

FOR VENICE.

Dulwich s—351 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 75 cwts dry fruit, M Varjilal; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—603 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1 pot rose oil Abdools Allarakhia and Co; 198 cwt libanum and 3 cwt bangamian R M Jaffer and Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st	Race—The Produce Plate	3-5 p.m.
2nd	Race—The New Stakes	3-30 p.m.
3rd	Race—The Dealers Plate	4 p.m.
4th	Race—The Importers Plate	4-25 p.m.
5th	Race—The Grand Western Handicap	4-55 p.m.
6th	Race—The Imperial Plate	5-20 p.m.
7th	Race—The Paddock Plate	5-45 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers 123rd Outram's Rifles their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES :—

Colaba	2-05 p.m.
Church Gate	2-10 p.m.
Grant Road	2-18 p.m.
arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-30 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 13th February, 1904.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which
SAVES YOU TIME AND
If you adopt Latham & Co.'s mode of conveyance of packages at an inclusive rate of charge from your Station to any part of the United Kingdom and also
SPARES YOU NEEDLESS CHARGES.
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APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE Tsar's piteous protest against the treachery of the Japanese, who attacked his fortresses and fleet "in the dead of the night and without provocation," must provoke mirth in Europe. To everyone except his Majesty it appears that the Japanese have borne with infinite patience a prolonged course of provocation which no other country would have endured for half the time. But his Majesty was anxious to divert the minds of his people from the actual significance of the reverses of the past few days and to induce them to believe that he and his naval forces are much in need and deserving of their sympathy. An appeal to the patriotism of the Russians is not likely to avail much, and unless casualties befall men as well as ships, the knout will be necessary to rouse them to action. The reaction they would experience after Sunday's patriotic demonstrations must have had a singularly depressing effect, which the continued fall in Russian securities will not tend to diminish. It is evident that although Russia's economic position may be "unshakeable," the Minister of Finance has found it necessary to endeavour to reassure his countrymen and exhort them to a calmer attitude. We do not imagine he will secure any great measure of success, for the outlook in the Balkans and the condition of unrest throughout the country will nullify any attempt at restoring confidence. By the construction of the railway over the ice of Lake Baikal, if carried out within contract time, and especially if a strong body of reinforcements were safely carried across it, a calmer attitude might be restored. But without some immediate turn of the tide of fortune it is useless to look forward to anything like repose, much less patriotic enthusiasm, in Russia. The railway across the ice cannot be depended upon for long, even if it be completed in the contracted time. Necessity may, however, lead to the undertaking of the circum-Baikal line, which has hitherto presented such exceptional engineering difficulties that it has not advanced beyond the stage of surveys. Bad workmanship, wholesale peculation, dishonest officials are all factors in any public work of Russian origin, and these have to be taken into account, as well as mere difficulties of engineering. It is not anticipated, however, that the line either side of Baikal will bear the strain of the heavier traffic thrown upon it, and an early collapse is anticipated even though the trains in places proceed only at walking-pace. It was never pretended that the Trans-Baikal Railway could ever cope successfully with heavy traffic or develop a high rate of speed.

SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT, who may well be considered a veteran navigator of the air, gives in the pages of the "Pall Mall Magazine" his views on the sensations and emotions of those who venture on aerial travel. He has endeavoured to reduce it to an exact science and to that end has utilised all the most modern facilities that electricity and dynamics place at his disposal. He has profited of the experiences of all the balloonists who preceded him and has learnt many a difficult lesson from his own, and he now stands in the forefront of brave experimenters, determined to conquer the problem of aerial navigation. He has already gone far in the pathless realms of his choice. He tells how in his first motor air-trip he was surprised to find that he went straight ahead and not with the wind as balloons do. The movement more resembled gliding with a river-current than anything else, for the motor and propeller ensure that the machine moves straight ahead. If the wind be against, it is just a case of loss of velocity, not of direction; if it be with the air-ship then there is a gain, but the motor is not at the mercy of the wind, though its speed is modified by it. It is, of course, says M. Santos-Dumont, possible, and certainly preferable, to steer out of a wind when it is contrary, to do in fact as the birds do, get into another current by moving up or down and then proceed in the calm or the favourable breeze as it is found. The aeronaut on his first trip wondered if he should be sea-sick expecting that pitching or its equivalent would be the result of his oblique descent or ascent, but he did not suffer from that distressing illness, for the movement was free from shock, the air-ship swinging with a suave and flowing motion. He writes enthusiastically of "the delight, the wonder and intoxication of this free diagonal movement onward and upward, or onward and downward, combined at will with sharp changes of direction horizontally when the air-ship answers to a touch of the rudder." It resembled the free flight of the birds.

This ascent, however, was not all delight, for the thought that he might fall incontinent on the housetops when floating over them did not add to his enjoyment, for the balloon from which he in his motor was suspended, would not have found a congenial resting place on roofs, varied with chimney stacks. But once floating over the waving sea of green presented by the Bois de Boulogne the fear of a sudden drop into that soft verdure ceased to trouble the aeronaut. Yet it was just here that the long cylinder of his balloon began to double back on itself, and he was face to face with one of the chief problems in his air-navigation—how to keep the balloon from collapsing. The only way to do this then would have been to throw out ballast and rise to where the atmosphere would be more accommodating in its pressure, but that proceeding would only have deferred the forced descent and he decided to go down, though imminent death—if the balloon cylinder doubled up to the point of causing the suspending ropes to break—seemed inevitable. His speculations then were entirely given over to the future not on the earth to which he was fast descending, but to that other world to which he was certain the fall would despatch him. He felt no fear, for there seemed no chance of being saved and he holds that certainty drives out fear. Some boys, however, were flying kites on the turf which he was approaching, and though boys are seldom the dei ex machina, or anywhere else, these understood his emphatic directions to seize the end of his guide-rope and to run as fast as they could against the wind. They "grasped the idea and the rope-end at the same lucky instant," and his fall was broken but not his bones. M. Santos-Dumont explains how the danger of fire is almost nil in his air-ship and he proves in theory how little is the danger of such an explosion, though the uninitiated think of fire as the chief risk in motor-balloons. He being the "interested party" viewed the matter from all points and decided that the real damage to be avoided was the bursting of the balloon by reason of interior pressure. To obviate this, his scientific mind devised valves which allow the gas to escape the moment the pressure comes to the breaking strain; the double silk of the cylinder is of the strongest possible nature and the valves do for the cylinder what its open mouth does or should do for a spherical balloon. The thought is constant with this intrepid sailor that the balloon may burst in spite of the skilful device of the valves, that they may not work or may not work fast enough and he therefore tries the valves minutely before each ascent. He allows himself the relaxation of a cigarette without fear for the gas is safely enclosed in the double silk balloon. If any does leak out it is at the back in the trail of the cylinder where no ignition of match or cigarette could reach it. The one dangerous possibility in this respect was that the petroleum reservoir itself might take fire from the flame of the motor. This accident did not happen for five years, and then almost simultaneously with the misadventure to Mr. Vanderbilt last year a similar one happened to M. Santos-Dumont. "I promptly extinguished the flame with my Panama hat, without any other incident," he writes simply. The "cold" explosion might, of course, be followed by ignition of the hydrogen and the air, but it would have no decisive influence on the result. The cold explosion would doubtless be sufficient, and subsequent analysis would interest the aeronaut no more.

The greater the speed attained, the greater the danger of this "cold" explosion, and as speed seems to be as desirable in air-ships as in race-horses, and is the final test of their value and capacity, so all air-navigators devote their attention to developing it. M Santos-Dumont took many flights up and down the Riviera, Mediterranean coast, and in these utilised the marine guide-rope. This aid to "automatic equilibrium and vertical stability" was a necessity of that species of navigation, for he was the great lone operator in his basket-car. The rope acting as a drag retarded the pace, which was thus rendered impossibe of calculation. The faster he went in the air, the greater was the resistance caused by the guide rope. He guessed this, however, at six kilometres an hour, but allowance had to be made for the differing degrees and directions of winds or the calm atmosphere. On the whole he roughly calculates that the average speed attained was from 30 to 35 kilometres an hour, or from 18 to 21 miles. This rate by no means satisfies him, and racing air-ships will yet be constructed which will do far more than this. Such high speed dirigibles must be strengthened abnormally, especially at the tail end, for the pressure of the air in front and the suction of the air behind combine to make the strain on the cover at this point so great that the danger run by cylinders of high speed air-ships is not so much that of "beating their heads in against the outer atmosphere as of blowing their tails out behind them!" Therefore the stern of the envelope must be made of double strength. This settled, M Santos-Dumont hopes to sail his No. 7 balloon at a rate of 70 to 80 kilometres an hour with two propellers, one pushing as usual and one pulling, and a 60-horse power Clement motor. This progression, he says, is "very close to practical every-day aerial navigation," for it can defy ordinary winds which seldom blow more than fifty kilometres an hour. He speaks of the impossibility of the spherical balloon bursting in the air because of the great hole at its base which gives the gas an opportunity of adapting itself to the exigencies of condensation and dilatation. We have unfortunately, here in Bombay, seen proof positive that it can burst in the terrible accident that ended Lieutenant Mansfield's life immediately after he ascended from the Victoria Gardens. In that case the gas could not escape in proportion to its expansion and the balloon burst, with the fatal consequences which the spectators will not easily forget. For the ordinary earthly pilgrim flight through the atmosphere in a dirigible air-ship seems still an unrealisable dream, though scientific aeronauts are determined to overcome the apparently insuperable difficulties in the way of riding the air. Undeterred by accident, by the unknown but certain fate of Andree and many another, they will still seek to travel the pathless seas that lie between us and the stars.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE mortality of the City of Bombay again shows a slight increase, and there seems little hope after all that the excessive death-rate which is usually experienced at this season of the year will be averted. The statistics show that 938 deaths occurred last week as against 917 in the preceding seven days. The increase was thus 21, not unusually excessive, but bringing the death-rate to the high total of 62·85 against 61·44 last week. The city, is however, enjoying far better health than has been the case for years past in the cold season. Last year there were no less than 1434 deaths, and the mille rate amounted to 96·09. In previous years the figures have been still higher, and the averages for the past five years are 1745 and 114·23. These figures are by no means wholly due to the excessive mortality occasioned by plague; the improved figures are the result of the far better condition of the general health of the city. Plague accounted for 419 deaths last week, an increase upon the seven days of 35 deaths, or five per diem. The disease was responsible for 44 per cent. of the mortality last week, so that although the number of deaths from general causes was high it was not unduly excessive. Plague accounted for 649 deaths during the corresponding period of last year; so that the decline is more than 40 per cent. The disease is particularly virulent in the B division, including the districts of Mandvi, the Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri. In all of these districts over twenty deaths occurred, and in Umarkhadi there were no less than 33 fatal cases of the disease. Bhuleshwar and Byculla each claimed 30 victims and only one or two districts escaped a visitation of the scourge. The city may congratulate itself upon an escape from a severe infliction of small-pox and measles. These two diseases have usually been virulent at the present season of the year. Bombay is also comparatively free from fevers, in respect of diarrhœa and dysentery it is much better off than is usually the case, and a considerable improvement is also to be observed in the case of diseases of the respiratory system. The mortality was evenly distributed over the communities. The Europeans lost six of their number, the death-rate corresponding to that total being 25·4 per thousand per annum. Last week one European died of plague, and another was a victim of small-pox. The birth-rate is still considerably higher than has been the case in previous years.

THE CROPS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

SATISFACTORY reports have come this week from the districts of the Bombay Presidency in reference to the progress of agriculture. There is still a deficiency of rain in the districts of Khandesh, Nasik and Poona, but in other districts no difficulty is being experienced in this respect. In Sind the river is nearly twice as high as was the case last year, and everywhere the standing crops are thriving except in areas where slight damage is reported owing to frost. The oil-seed crops have been damaged by excessive cold in parts of Larkhana, and in the Upper Sind Frontier district some of the minor crops have been injured. In Thar and Parkar agriculturists complain that the water supply is insufficient for rabi cultivation. Reports from Gujarat are all of a fairly satisfactory nature. The standing crops of wheat, gram and barley are all in a fairly good condition. The harvesting of the minor crops is completed. In Ahmedabad the cotton, castor-oil seed and tobacco crops are suffering somewhat from severe cold and as a general rule throughout the province agriculturists have very little to complain of at the present time. Irrigation is proceeding everywhere, and cotton picking is still in progress in Ahmedabad and Surat. In the Konkan the collection, spreading, and burning of rab materials are proceeding. The rabi crops are doing well except in parts of Colaba were locusts have occasioned further damage, and in Khandesh where cotton and jowari have been seriously injured by locusts. The same pest has greatly damaged the fruit trees in the district of Ratnagiri and it has appeared again in Thana, although up to now it has not occasioned serious mischief. In Ahmednagar where jowari, wheat, and gram is being harvested the rabi crops have been injured by a plague of rats. The picking of cotton is now completed. The standing crops are withering in the eastern portion of the Poona district owing to a lack of moisture and they have been also slightly damaged in one or two talukas by locusts. In Sholapur also the want of moisture is now beginning to be felt. In both these districts the garden crops are in good condition and are likely to do well. A good deal of damage of various descriptions is reported from Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum, but as a general rule in all these districts the crops are flourishing. There have been no notable variations in the prices of food grains.

THE VICEROY will deliver a speech at the convocation of the Calcutta University to-day.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Lord and Lady Bentinck and Captain Rayford, A.D.C., paid a visit to the Crawford Markets yesterday morning, and the party were shown over the place by Mr. Douglas Bennett, the Superintendent. The visit lasted for about an hour, the Governor and his distinguished visitors going through the Mutton and Fish Markets, the Fruit and Vegetable Markets, and the Bird and Animal stalls. They were very much interested in all they saw, and asked many questions in regard to the market itself and the various kinds of fruits and vegetables sold there. His Excellency and party were very pleased with what they saw and left.

MR. F W. DUKE has been appointed to act as Opium Agent at Patna, in place of Mr. W. Bright; Mr. E. E Forrester taking his place at Gaya.

MR. K. S. SANGHANI, who was formerly a Third Grade Assistant Engineer in the Bombay Public Works Department and has been for some years agitating for reinstatement, has not yet exhausted his resources as a petition writer. Having failed to persuade the Government of India to reopen his case, he has now forwarded a petition to his Majesty the King.

THERE was tremendous excitement at Singapore on Jan. 28th, says the "Straits Echo." A tiger, irritated by the church bells, smashed its cage and rushed roaring about the streets scaring everybody. Armed men were soon in hot pursuit, and one of our crack marksmen was not long in giving the brute his quietus.

A GUNNER named Thomas Hyde, belonging to the Garrison Artillery, stationed at Manora, Karachi, was drowned on the night of the 4th instant between 9 and 10 p.m. It appears that Hyde went on the rocks below the fort where he saw two other comrades fishing and asked them to have a swim, but as they both declined, he took off his clothes and went in. Suddenly, however, he got out of his depth and was drowned, though one of the men present jumped in and tried to rescue him. The body was shortly afterwards recovered. At the inquest held the following morning, a verdict of death by accidental drowning was recorded.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" three new planets have been discovered by Herr Dugan at the Observatory at Konningstuhl, near Heidelberg. One of them may possibly turn out to be identical with an asteroid already known, but the others are certainly new. The discovery was made by photography.

AT the meeting of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris on Jan. 16 a telegram from King Edward, received through the British Ambassador, and a letter from the Royal Society of London were read both expressing condolence with the Academy in the loss it had suffered by the death of M. Gerome, the painter. The meeting was then adjourned as a mark of respect for the deceased.

WHAT is the greatest distance ridden on one bicycle? The "Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette" notes 39,000 miles in a little more than two years. An Oxford M.A. has now written to that journal, however, to say that he has an old Beeston Humber "which has run about 42,000 miles." Needless to say this mount was carefully looked after and overhauled once a year.

LIKE most Americans, Senator Hanna has a keen sense of humour. One of the stories put down to him tells how in Portugal (where he was born by the way) a black man and a white man were once riding together along a lonely road. The road led past a gaol and in the courtyard of the gaol there was a gallows. "Jim," said the white man, "if the gallows had its due where would you be?" "Guess ah'd be riding alone, sah," Jim replied.

MR. N. J. FRAMBACH, of Hamburg, has recently obtained letters patent in Germany for a cheap and so it is asserted very efficient substitute for guttapercha. The composition consists of a small percentage of indiarubber dissolved in oil of turpentine to which shellac, rice, flour and other ingredients are added. This substitute we are assured may be submitted to any vulcanising process and by being slightly heated can be pressed into any shape required.

WEDDINGS are numerous just now; but how sadly we are behind the Americans in picturesque description of these events! As witness a local paper from Springfield, Connecticut : Would that our pen had been plucked from some beautiful bird of Paradise and dipped in the eye of a rainbow, that we might fittingly describe the beautiful marriage scene enacted to-day. Just as the day god, clothed in majesty sublime, had started on his downward course toward the Western sea, shedding his galaxy of quivering golden beams o'er the rejoicing earth—it was then that the cords of confidence, hope, and love binding the hearts of El Frederick G— and Beatrice D——were indelibly traced upon the scroll of life, and the sacred seal of holy matrimony placed thereon. This is culled by a sedate engineering paper, whose representative has been over there on business, and seemed considerably surprised.

THE "Journal" publishes a telegram from Nice stating that the Menton police have just effected the arrest of two alleged swindlers, who are described as members of a notorious international gang, the members of which were recently arrested. The two men are said to have been concerned in the Comptoir Algerien robbery at the Gare du Nord affair in Paris, when 40,000 francs were stolen. The prisoners will be brought to Nice, where they will be placed at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the "Madras Mail" the following specimen of "English as she is wrote," and says the writer is a "well known medical practitioner in Madras" :—"As I find it impossible to conduct my business without an assistant proper, I shall thank you to wait over, until I fail to secure one who is capable of appreciating his own knowledge compared with its application either to its professional or vocational aspect. My finance is suddenly poor and any indifference to it will mean destruction. As there is none in my firm to coact with my aspiration especially at a time when my wife's health coupled with my own weakness are adversary to my continued worry, I should be a fool to remain inactive. This is not personal but a grievance towards business."

THE "County Gentleman" recently started a "Railway Carriage Story" competition and in it the following gets the prize :—On the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, at Greystones Station—on the far side of Bray Head, a sharp curve overhanging the sea—an old woman in a great state of nervous agitation was bundled at the last moment, into a first class compartment. Lord C—the only other passenger in the compartment by way of relieving her imagined embarrassment, remarked —"You can be quite easy in your mind as you can change when you get to Bray." To which she replied :—"Yerra is it me be aisy, an' my son George drivin' th'engine an' him blind dhrunk an' sayin' he'll take us a shpin round the Head!"

MANY BOOKS.

THE TRUTHFUL LIAR by Mr. David G. Ritchie (Methuen) is a very entertaining book, full of smart things quaintly said. There are different romances in course of construction between mature lovers as well as between young people who revel in self-sacrifice, and shroud the mysteries of their hearts. There is the hero, or one of them, who is beloved by two fair maids, and who is so modest that he cannot believe in the possibility of the right lady choosing him as her ideal lover, and he lays his hand and heart and all his possessions humbly at the feet of the one whom he does not love. This is how a young curate was discussed in a drawing-room, and his choice of a profession explained :—

"Having already two brothers in the Army, his aunt thinks that the Army has sufficiently profited by Fortescue ability; the Bar is tedious and plebeian. What of journalism? Fortescue thinks journalism might be profitable. A man he knows is starting a weekly paper which is to glitter with the latest 'mots.' In order to secure this end the contributors are to be exclusively members of 'the smartest society.' Knowing nothing about anything, they can write with perfect freedom undisturbed by the knowledge that it has already been done before very much better. That is what is called being 'up to date.' However so many contributors offered themselves that poor Fortescue did not get the chance he deserved. His aunt, who is a little old-fashioned, wrote to say that she was not sorry he had given up the idea, as in her opinion a journalist may be a peer or an office clerk, but he must not be a gentleman. 'Charles, thank goodness, has no ideas, but he ought not to sell them.' I quote her words."

"A leg before wicket for Charles," said the major.

"Well, the young man next had a fancy for the stage, but finding that meant for a man reading books as well as dressing, he gave up the idea."

"Wise man," said the major.

"His tutor's advice was to choose a profession in which there was no damned nonsense of merit, so failing the Army, he proposed the Church. Pardon me did I say Army? It must have been something else but I forget. Anyhow, here is the dear thing as happy as the day is long."

This is Blanche Cumnor, who has a keen tongue, but a true heart and through much tribulation she comes to a very lucky end. The story is an interesting one, the characters by no means commonplace, and all endowed with life and gifts enough to make them pleasant companions to the contented reader.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM, by Kate Douglas Wiggin (George Bell and Sons), is a charming story for young people of the development of a girl whose originality gives considerable trouble to her people. She does not belong to the normal, easily led, or altogether rebellious species of young person. She is perpetually following where her own picturesque thoughts lead, and this too often means that she puzzles, and in puzzling, vexes and irritates those who undertook her upbringing. Mrs. Wiggin interests us, as she always does, in her heroine and in all her doings from the very beginning. But attention is cleverly and justly divided among the other characters, each of whom is truly drawn. The story runs in New England, in a very quiet village where every one knows, not alone every one else, but what their neighbours think and do. Delia Weeks describes it well. She was a gentle dressmaker in a small way, but her health failed and she left Riverboro for change. She became robust and well in Lewiston. Asked if she meant to stay away she answered :—

I do most certainly, if I can. . . I was bein' worn to a shadder, tryin' to keep my little secrets to myself an' never succeedin'. First they had it I wanted to marry the minister, an' when he took a wife in Standish I was known to be disappointed. Then for five or six years they suspicioned I was tryin' for a place to teach school, an' when I gave up hope, an' took to dressmakin', they pitied me an' sympathised with me for that. When father died I was bound I'd never let anybody know how I was left, for that spites 'em worse than anything else; but there's ways o' findin' out an' they found out hard as I fought 'em. Then there was my brother James that went to Arizona when he was sixteen. I gave good news of him for thirty years runnin', but Aunt Achsy Tarbox had a ferretin' cousin that went out to Tombstone for her health an' she wrote to a post-master, or to some kind of a town authority, an' found Jim an' wrote back Aunt Achsy all about him an' just how unfortunate he'd been. They knew when I had my teeth out and a new set made; they knew when I put on a false front piece; they knew when the fruit-pedlar asked me to be his third wife. I never told 'em an' you can be sure he never did but they don't need to be told in this village they have nothin' to do but guess, an' they'll guess right every time. I was all tuckered out tryin' to mislead 'em and deceive 'em an' side-track 'em, but the minute I got where I wa'n't put under a microscope by day an' a telescope by night, an' had myself to myself, without sayin' by your leave' I began to pick up. Cousin Cyrus is an old man an' considerable trouble, but he thinks my teeth are handsome, an' says I've got a splendid suit of hair. There ain't a person in Lewiston that knows about the minister or father's will, or Jim's doins or the fruit-pedlar; an' if they should find out, they would not care, an' they could n't remember; for Lewiston's a busy place, thanks be!"

This Riverboro is the village in which Rebecca serves her apprenticeship to life and to her Aunt Miranda, in whose eyes she could never do right. That she grew in such an atmosphere into a bright and beautiful being, proved the fineness of the nature with which she was endowed.

THE PROUD PRINCE, by Justin Huntly McCarthy (George Bell and Sons). Sicily is the scene in which Perpetua, the daughter of Theron, the executioner of Syracuse, is introduced to the reader. As a heroine she is fitly described :—

"The girl was tall and straight and slim; health and youth gave their warm colour to her cheeks; the old Greek beauty reigned in her face, but her blue eyes shone with the brightness of Oriental stars. Her red hair, wine red, blood red, framed her face with amazing colour. Something of the composition of the woodland entered into the hues of the garments she wore, the simple garments of a country girl but shaped of stuffs that were dyed warm reds and browns, the red of forest fires, the brown of forest trees."

The time is when the sway of Robert the Good over Sicily ended. Her father's office was a sinecure while he lived, but his successor was not of the same wise mind, and Perpetua in her sylvan mountain home learns that the world is not all pleasantness. The King wins her love in a chance meeting during a hunt and comes again to her father's house determined to carry her off. Perpetua flies into the woods from him, despising his love on the terms offered, and then the King's rage knows no bounds. We have a picture of the tyrant of Syracuse, of his evil deeds, and of the corrupt instruments of his pleasure, Perpetua contrasting with it her resolute devotion to a high ideal, and her magnificent beauty. How she came to be Queen of Sicily through much tribulation, and the King came to have a righteous mind according to the fairy tradition of old is poetically and charmingly told by Mr. McCarthy, who weaves the story skilfully from the annals of the time.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED by Mrs. C. N. Williamson (Methuen), is a story told by the different actors in the plot; by the hero who is all he ought to be, by the heroine who is the person to dare greatly and by the designing cousin. We start with the idea that it is this designing discontented cousin who will venture farthest to attain her, end but as the plot thickness she is left out of the piece. The tangled web that arises out of fairly simple elements, and that two wicked people manage to still more hopelessly complicate, threatens to destroy the happiness of two very contented sweethearts and would have done so, but for the courage of the heroine brought into action at the right moment. A famous actress, an important international treaty, a Russian diplomatist all figure in the tale and the interest is well sustained to the end.

MICHELANGELO is the latest issue of "Bells Miniature Series of Painters." The text is by Edward C. Strutt, who gives from the best authorities a short life of the great artist, with whom so much of interest in Florentine history is connected; a chapter on his art and a few pages on the six illustrations of Michelangelo's work are also contained in this little vloume. No slight collection could do justice the painter, for as Mr. Strutt says "he stands isolated, a colossal figure looming terrible and majestic, a Titan towering far above the sons of men. With him the Renaissance reached its fullest development, attaining to a spiritual height, an almost superhuman loftiness hitherto undreamt of." To know all about Michelangelo's art—were that possible—would be to appreciate the best painting, sculpture and architecture of his age, the golden age of his art, for he excelled in all three subjects. His long life was unceasingly devoted to the production of masterpieces. He was an ardent patriot and worked for his country regardless of ambition or petty intrigues. The illustrations here are The David, a portrait of the painter himself, the Creation of Man, the beautiful Tomb of Lorenzo de Medici, the central group of the Last Judgment, La Pieta, the Holy Family from the Uffizi Gallery and the Moses, all characteristic of distinct styles. We hope to see more of these little books before long that the series may be complete before interest fades.

With the new year appeared HORLICK'S MAGAZINE a sixpenny monthly publication issued by James Elliott & Co., 1 Broad Street Avenue, London. It has several short stories, articles on Australia, on "The Legend of the Holy Grail" in its connection with Templers and Freemasons a Recollection of Robert Browning. Ten Years of Australian verse with copious quotations, reviews, a science paper and many poems and verses. One takes up the magazine under the apprehension that it will directly or indirectly bring to notice the many excellences of Horlick's Malted Milk but it is apparently a purely literary venture of a particularly sedate nature.

THE "Berliner Tageblatt" has recently announced the discovery—or, rather, the recovery—of a long lost work of art. This is a portrait of Marie Antoinette by David, which has long been believed to be in existence, although its whereabouts has been a mystery. At last a German collector, Dr. Huslemann, has unearthed it, after more than a century. The portrait (a life-size bust) had been given to a Westphalian family by a French refugee during the Revolutionary period; but it is not clear who the donor was, or how he came by the picture, otherwise its genuineness is said to be unquestionable.

THE PORT ARTHUR BATTLE.

HOW THE RUSSIANS WERE SMASHED.

A REPORTED BOMBARDMENT.

JAPANESE PORT ATTACKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The Japanese forces have occupied Seoul.

It is officially asserted at St. Petersburg that six Japanese warships were slightly damaged at Port Arthur.

The Japanese version of the fighting says that the whole of the fleet attacked the Russians lying in battle formation beneath the forts.

When the cannonading was hottest the torpedoes crept inshore and afterwards intercepted the retreat of the Russians and sank three of their ships, thus blocking the harbour.

The battle was renewed on Tuesday morning.

Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that the Russian battleships are so damaged that it is difficult to say when they will be ready for sea. The damaged cruisers are expected to be ready for sea in three days to a fortnight.

MORE CAPTURES BY JAPANESE.

FIRST SHOT FIRED BY RUSSIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London the 11th instant states :—

The Bandits in Manchuria have blown up different portions of the Manchurian railway, wrecked bridges and cut all the telegraph lines.

The Russian cruiser Koreitz fired the first shot of the campaign at Chemulpo before the night attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur.

The Japanese captures include the fine volunteer cruiser Ekatarineslav.

The Japanese have destroyed the Russian mail boat Mongolia.

The "Times" correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that the strength of the Russian forces has been grossly exaggerated.

Russia is bearing her reverses very calmly, and is confident that the issue will be decided by the operations on land.

The Russian squadron, consisting of the battleships Oslyabya, the two second class cruisers Aurora and Dimitri Donskoi and 11 torpedo boat destroyers, which was en route for the Far East, has turned back.

The Russians are cancelling all their orders for Welsh coal.

It is remarked in London that the French are keeping admirably cool during the present crisis.

[The Ekatarineslav is one of a number of Russia's auxiliary cruisers subsidised by the Government and forming part of her Volunteer fleet. The Ekatarineslav was built in England in 1896 and is a large twin-screw vessel of 10,500 tons displacement. Her dimensions are—Length 4'0 ft. ; beam 49·5 ft. ; and she has a speed of 13 knots. This make the seventh cruiser which the Japanese have either sunk, disabled or captured, besides damaging three battleship and capturing and destroying the mail boat Mongolia.

REPORTED ATTACK ON HAKODATI.

FIGHTING IN KOREA.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 12.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" from its London correspondent states:—Three Japanese warships were disabled at Port Arthur during the attack, and 50 Japanese were killed and 150 injured.

Hakodati is reported to have been bombarded by the Russians and reduced to ashes.

Fighting is going on in Korea and the Japanese are marching on Seoul.

[Hakodati, which is reported to have been bombarded by Russian ships, is a fortified city of Japan on the southern coast of the island of Yozo. Its general position is not unlike that of Gibraltar, as the town is built along the north-western base of a promontory 1,100 feet in height, which forms the eastern boundary of a spacious bay and is united to the mainland by a narrow sandy isthmus. In recent years many buildings in the European style have sprung up and the town has increased considerably in extent. The Bay of Hakodati is completely land-locked, easy of access and spacious enough for the largest navies to ride in it, with deep water almost up to the shore and good holding ground. The Russians at one time used it as a winter station for their ships. It is distant 450 miles from Vladivostock, which is directly opposite across the Sea of Japan. The city has a population of about 63,000. In 1868 it was taken by the Japanese rebel fleet, but it was recovered by the Mikado in 1869. Hakodati was constituted an open port along with Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki and Niigata. Assuming that the bombardment is a fact, it has been probably carried out by the Russian ships which were reported to be at Vladivostock. These were the Rossia, the Rurik, the Gromoboi, and the Bogatyr.]

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 12.

A special cablegram published by the "Pioneer" from their London correspondent, dated the 11th instant, says :—The "Times" Peking correspondent gives figures showing that Russia's forces in Manchuria are greatly over-estimated.

A leading Chinese merchant, intimately acquainted with the Manchurian Railway, predicts the destruction of many of the wooden culverts.

Attention in the Parliamentary Lobby has been directed especially to the fact disclosed to-day that Russia fired the first shot in the war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The declaration of British neutrality was gazetted to-day.

General Sir William Nicholson and Colonel James Haldane have been appointed British Military Attachees to the Japanese Army and have already started for the Far East.

The contractors have undertaken to complete the line across the Baikal Lake by the 28th instant or earlier.

A circular from the Russian Ministry of Finance warns the public against sacrificing Russian securities owing to the heavy falls, and exhorts them to a calmer attitude ; though temporary difficulties are possible, Russia's economic power is unshakeable.

The circular is a significant indication of the sensation throughout Russia.

Several French cruisers and destroyers are preparing at Brest and Toulon to proceed to the Far East.

Six thousand (tons ?) coal briquettes have been hastily despatched to Saigon.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA STEAMERS.

We are informed by the Bombay Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that the Company's steamer "Wakasa Maru," bound from London for Japan, reached Colombo safely on the 10th instant, and is now in that harbour awaiting instructions from the Company's head office.

The next steamer from London, namely, the Kanagawa Maru, which is also bound for Japan, has been detained at Malta pending orders from the head office.

There are three more steamers, all in or about London, which will probably not put to sea for some time.

There are at the present moment no Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers in Western waters liable to capture.

EXCITEMENT AT COLOMBO.

Telegrams from Colombo dated February 11th state :—

The greatest excitement prevailed in Colombo over the Japanese steamer Wakasa Maru which arrived from London safe and sound to-day, as gloomy forebodings had been entertained regarding the safety of the vessel which people believed had been captured between Aden and Colombo by the Bizerta squadron. The local agents of the N. Y. K. line went so far as to apply to Government for permission to charter the Samson, a speedy harbour-tug, to warn the steamer that war had broken out and also that a Russian squadron was in the neighbourhood. The Colombo Government refused, deciding that such an act would be a breach of neutrality. There is a persistent belief in certain local circles that the Bizerta squadron is lying near Minicoy. The scene on board the Wakasa Maru was a striking one. After the anxious passengers had been supplied with all available verbal news they were seen reading the local newspapers in every available corner. As the boats approached her the Japanese crew could be seen eager to gather what news they could.

The commander admitted he had taken steps to disguise his ship after he left the English coast. Her funnel, ordinarily black, had been painted yellow, but he exclaimed. "What's the use of disguising one of our steamers, the Russians could tell her out of a thousand." This simulation was maintained until Port Said was reached, and there the steamer resumed her normal appearance. At Suez they saw one, Russian battleship, and two torpedo boats in dock, evidently the tail of the Bizerta fleet. Since leaving Suez no trace of any suspicious vessel had been seen. He certainly had not been prepared for a fight. The Wakasa Maru will remain in Colombo harbour awaiting instructions from home.

The passengers will be transhipped to the French mail steamer Sydney which is proceeding to the Far East, all expenses being borne by the N. Y. K.

The Russian transports bound to Port Arthur and Vladivostock are avoiding Colombo to save delay on the voyage. They are the Orel a 19-knot steamer of 7,990 tons, with 1,500 troops on board, the collier Saratoff, 8,556 tons, of 19-knots following close on the Orel while the rear is brought up by the Kieve and Vladimir, sister-ships of 10,500 tons, with a speed of 13-knots, carrying military reinforcements.

The British steamer Nigretia (2,367 tons), of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has arrived here from Cardiff fully loaded with coal for the Far East. A remarkable fact is no one on board knows for whom the coal is intended, whether for Russia or Japan. Captain Harrison says he simply received orders from the owners of the vessel to load up coal and proceed to Singapore, where he is to receive orders regarding its final destination.

Sir Frederick Treves states regarding the qualities of Japanese surgeons, that for treatment of the sick and wounded in time of war they are most admirably equipped and make excellent surgeons, and stand exceedingly well when compared with other nations. Japan has been at an immense amount of pains to develop that branch of science in every possible way. He says the Russians possess many eminent surgeons, but the rank and file of the Japanese medical men stand very high indeed.

A telegram from Singapore, dated February 9th states:—Shanghai reports hostilities were commenced by the capture, by the Japanese, of the Russian mail steamer Mongolia which left Shanghai on Sunday.

Telegrams to the Australian papers of the 1st instant, states:—A Russian military party crossed the Korean frontier near the Yalu river, the Russian projecting a telegraph line to connect the mouth of the Yalu river with Port Arthur. The concentration of Cossacks on the Korean frontier continues.

Japanese business houses in London have been instructed not to negotiate any further commercial bills for the present.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Chefoo reports that a Japanese warship in the vicinity of Chemulpo fired three times across the bows of the Russian steamer Argun (2,419 tons), bound from Nagasaki to Dalny. In response to the passengers' frantic appeals the captain of the Argun decided to stop, but the vessel was not further challenged.

French rentes have materially declined on the Paris Bourse and Russian stocks have suffered a heavy loss. Other stocks are also sympathetically affected, as a result of the rumour that the Russians have decided to prohibit the export of cereals.

The Japanese Consul here, Major Symons, received an official cablegram from Tokio at seven o'clock this morning announcing the war had been declared. It was despatched by Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

Major Symons also received a cypher telegram from a friend in Kobe, with whom he had made arrangements. This telegram says that two Russian cruisers have been captured.

The Captain of the steamer Sydney, which arrived here to-day brought the important information that two cruisers of the Russian Bizerta fleet and four torpedo-boats called at the French coaling port of Djibouti for coal, and sailed away without delay. This is, therefore, the latest authentic information regarding the movements of this mysterious squadron. By coaling at Djibouti, which is seven days voyage from Colombo, the Russians avoided Aden.

A local paper on reliable authority states that in the case of certain eventualities the treasury will be removed to Kandy. It goes on further to speak of the sacking of Colombo. Military men discussing the scare treated it with contempt. We have seven well-mounted batteries in Colombo.

The "Times of Ceylon" says the natives are greatly disturbed over the news. They thoroughly believe that the Russian fleet hovering around and these fears have been accentuated since the report of the French troops at Shanhai kwan.

On receipt of telegram announcing the possibility of complications owing to France's action at Shanhaikwan some passengers of the steamer Wakasa Maru bethought themselves of the prospects of being captured in a French ship and ten of them accused to proceed by the steamer Coromandel on Sunday. The remaining 18 leave by the steamer Sydney to-morrow.

Yesterday and to-day traffic over the local telegraph wires and over the wires out of the island has so far increased that there is delay in the matter of press telegrams.

The French colony in Colombo cannot understand the meaning of the serious telegram received yesterday morning. No news whatever has been received at the French Consulate, not even the official declaration of war.

The Eastern Asiatic Company's steamer Kitaj arrived this morning at eight o'clock from Europe. The original destination of the ship was Dalny but recent affairs have caused changed plans. Now the steamer Kitaj will remain here like the Japanese steamer, until further orders are received. She is carrying a general cargo. It was intended to ship 500 tons of Ceylon tea but this must now be sent. Japanese momi tea boxes are largely used in Colombo and it is expected that in consequence of war the price of tea boxes will go up. Large stocks of momi boxes are held by various firms, who purchased largely last month in anticipation of trouble in the East.

The Japanese sailors on the steamer Wakasa Maru received the news of the Japanese victories with extraordinary manifestations of joy, kissing smacking faces, and indulging in all sorts of exulting shouts.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST.

Yesterday in giving an account of the Russian military strength in the Far East we gave details of the distribution of the troops in the Kwantung Province. The rest of the land forces are distributed as stated below :—

TRANS-AMUR PROVINCE.

INFANTRY.

Liao-Yang.	
Four Companies of the 30th Rifle Infantry Regiment	1,000
Moukden. (Included in Kwantung Provinces.)	
Kirin.	
The 10th Rifles Infantry Regiment	2,200
Harbin.	
The headquarters of the Fifth Regiment	2,200
Tsitsihar.	
The headquarters of the 20th Rifle Infantry Regiment.	
Hailar.	
The Reserve Artillery Battalions	3,843
Ninguta.	
The 18th Regiment of Rifle	2,200
Besides above there are four more regiments, making the total number of infantry in the trans-Amur Province	28,663

CAVALRY.

Moukden.	
The 6th Company of Nelchinsky Regiment	910
Itungchow.	
The 1st company of Argunsky Regiment	750
Kirin.	
A portion of the 1st company of Argunsky Regiment	100
Ninguta.	
Amur Cossack Cavalry	455
Bayantz.	
Usuri Cossack Cavalry	184
Total	2,459
In time of war	4,129

ARTILLERY.

Yinkow (Newchwang)	
A company of the 1st Brigade of Artillery of the East Siberia	248
Liaoyang.	
A portion of the trans-Baikal Artillery Battalion	408
Kirin.	
Cossacks	234
The East Siberia artillery	248
" "	248
Harbin.	
The East Siberian Artillery	248
Total	1,882

RAILWAY BATTALIONS.

Harbin.	
The headquarters of trans-Amur Railway Brigade.	
The 1st Battalion	1,500
The 2nd "	1,500
Hwantaohotze.	
The 3rd Battalion	1,500
Liaoyang.	
The 4th Battalion	1,500
Total	6,000

AMUR MILITARY PROVINCE.

This military province includes Vladivostock, Santiho, Novokievskoe, Harbaroffsk, Halakan, Nokolisk, Ladoknoe, Blagoveschensk, Stratensk, Chita, Nelunsk, Welfrevdinsk, etc. The total number of various kinds of the Russian troops stationed in this province is as follows :—

Infantry	50,159
Cavalry	7,280
Artillery	5,304
Engineers and Railway Battalions	3,910
(In time of war) Total	72,136

TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS.

	In Time of Peace.	In Time of War.
Province of Kwantung	25,531	43,331
Province of trans-Amur	64,004	65,672
Province of Amur	46,283	72,136
Total	135,818	181,139

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Government and the Reformers.

FREE TRADERS STARTLED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

During the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Morley's amendment, Mr. Lyttleton said that Government would support the Unionist candidates who favoured Mr. Chamberlain's policy. This declaration has startled the Unionist Free Traders, many of whom are now expected to vote with the opposition.

THE CHINA STATION COMMAND.

Admiral Noel Appointed.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel leaves Marseilles to-day to command the China Station.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Nine of the Crew Missing.

The steamer Yeoman is badly ashore near Corunna and nine of the crew are missing.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Return Match at Sydney.

In the return match at Sydney, England won the toss and went in first. They had made 86 for five wickets at lunch time to-day.

EXPERIMENT FOR KILLING PLAGUE GERMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 12.

Dr. E. S. Chenoy, Chief Medical Officer, Southern Mahratta Railway, experimented this morning at Ghorporie by hydro-carbon for disinfecting process in killing germs of plague. Several influential leading men, also medical men and others who are engaged in the plague work, were present. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and Dr. Ranina both came from Bombay to see the process. The houses of some of the native staff were selected, as some cases of plague had occurred there before. Dr. Chenoy first proved the effectiveness of hydro-carbon as a destroyer of animal life by showing how a little of the liquid poured on rats and insects killed them immediately. Hydro-carbon was then sprinkled on the floor and a lighted bamboo thrust in, when the hydro-carbon immediately ignited and blazed furiously, sending volumes of black flames of strong pungent odour. The doors were closed for some time, as the process is both rapid and effective, to lessen the height of the flames. Dr. Chenoy recommends dilution by the addition of some water. The experiment was watched with great interest by those present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following postings have been sanctioned :—Lieutenant Young, 1st Devonshire Regiment; to the Indian Army, Madras Command; Lieutenant Harris, 119th Infantry to the 56th Infantry ; Lieutenant Majoribanks 119th Infantry to the 52nd Sikhs ; Lieutenant Smart, 116 Mahratta, to the 21st Cavalry on augmentation.

It has been decided to consider the native troops and followers employed with the Sikkim Mission as on Foreign Service for the purpose of family pensions.

Colonel Rawson, R. E., retires from the service.

The following Royal Artillery postings are sanctioned :—Captain Wilson, 143rd Battery, to K. Battery ; Captain Ollivant, 5th Field Brigade, to L. Battery; and Captain, Monkhouse to J. Battery.

Colonel R A P. Clements is gazetted to Command a Second class district in India vice Major General Collins vacated.

The removal from the service subject to his Majesty's approval is gazetted of lieutenant Smith Rewse 57th Wildes rifles Frontier force.

The retirement is gazetted of Honorary Lieutenant L. Ogley Supply and Tranport Corps.

The volunteer officers decoration is gazetted to Surgeon-Major Field 1st Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers and Major Ross Pohnson and Captain Pilkington Madras. Railway volunteers.

ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 11.—Baker, Lieut., Bo., I M S, on duty from Baroda.

Leslie, Major, Bo, 30th Lancers, on duty from Aurangabad.

Bell, Lieut-Col, Bo, A A G, on duty from Karachi.

D'Oyly, Lieut, Bo, 119th Inft, on leave from Baroda.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 11.—Hall, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Con Rangers, join to Ahmednagar,

D'Oyly, Lieut, Bo, 119th Inft, on duty to Baroda.

Leaden, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Con. Rangers, to join to Ahmednagar.

Dickson, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Con Rangers, to join to Ahmednagar.

Greenfield, Lieut. Bo. A V D, on duty, to Kirkee.

Hebert, Lieut., Beng, R G A, on duty to Allahabad.

Malony, Lieut. Beng, 2nd York Regt, on duty to Cawnpore.

Mackintosh, Capt, Punj, R G A., to join to Deolali.

Davidson, Capt, Ms., R A M C, on duty to Madras.

Bell, Lieut.-Col, Bo, A A G., on duty to Poona.

COTTON GROWING EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

AN IMPORTANT SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

The "Englishman" publishes a special article on cotton growing in India, which states that a scheme is on foot for starting a number of experimental farms in Bengal, Assam and Burmah for growing long staple cotton. Cultivation on a large scale is to be opened up as soon as the best varieties and the most productive method of cultivation in each area have been ascertained. These firms are to have ginning factories and presses in connection with them, and negotiations are being entered into with planters and others to run them. It is expected that from three to five thousand acres will be brought under cultivation during the coming season, and arrangements will then be made for practical operations upon a very much larger scale. A travelling superintendent is to be appointed to supervise the farms.

The British Cotton Growing Association are interesting themselves in the work, which has already been started in the Central Provinces, where 2½ million pounds of kappas have been produced in three years in a district in which cotton growing was previously practically unknown.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY CORPS.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps of Mounted Infantry in the Madras Presidency. The corps will be known as the Southern Provinces Mounted Infantry. It will, at first, be organised in three troops and will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, Commandant of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, until such time as he can be relieved by a permanent commandant.

The five separate corps of Light Horse at Cawnpore, Oudh, Allahabad, Ghazipur and Gorukhpure are to be amalgamated with effect from the 1st April next in one provincial corps, to be known as the United Provinces Light Horse.

The headquarters of the newly constituted Southern Provinces mounted infantry will be at Coimbatore.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 12.

The Leicesters met the Lincolns to-day and replayed the tie in the Madras Association Football Tournament before a large concourse of spectators. The game was a grand exhibition of scientific football. The Leicesters scored a goal in the first half through a miskick by the Lincolns back. The Lincolns had the chance to equalize when a penalty for hands was given within a few yards of the Leicesters' goal against the Leicesters' back. The shot, however, went wide ; the Leicesters therefore won by one goal to nil. After the game a protest was lodged by the Lincolns that one of their shots had crossed the Leicester goal line. The protest was not upheld by the Committee.

PAPERCHASE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

Mrs. Morgan on Mascotte won the paperchase here to-day, Captain Rennie on Rivalry being second and Dr Hossack on Lucy Glitters third. A large gathering of spectators were present to witness what proved to be an admirably ridden contest. In the pony chase afterwards, Mr. Smith on Night was first, Mr. Stephenson on Judge being second.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. F. T. Maguire, C. S., is permitted to resign.

Mr. C. Martin, Uncovenanted Medical Service, is reposted to Burma.

Captain C. S. Lowson, I. M. S., is posted to the Bombay Jail Department.

Captain Barry, 2nd Rajputs, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta.

Mr. Justice Hill's resignation of his seat on the Calcutta High Court Bench has been accepted.

The Revd. W. Castle becomes Chaplain of the Lahore establishment.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. M. Hodgson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from Burma to the Madras Presidency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W E A Armstrong, I M S has nine months leave.

Captain J G Hulbert I M S is posted Civil Surgeon, at Wano South Waziristan.

Lieutenant R Garratt is posted as political probationer and Mr. L M Crump as political assistant to the North West Frontier Province.

Major C H Pritchard from leave is posted as political agent Haraoti and Tonk.

The appointment of Mr. H Dodge as United States Vice Consul at Bombay is recognised.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Sharvell is gazetted Superintending Engineer Mandalay.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, for Marseilles and London to-day :—

Crossley Miss	Gray Mr and Mrs L H and child
Hatch Miss	Wilson Mr and Mrs J E
Barrow Mr W T	Lawrence Mr and Mrs S
Dunn Mr W R	Orr Mr J C
Bentick Lord & Lady Henry and maid	Joseph Miss F C
Harington Sir Richard and Lady	Stavses Mr
Yule Mr W	Bubb Mrs and child
Davenport Mrs and child	Wills Mr C J
Nelson Rev H W	Davison Mr R C H
Stone Mr E L	Hawks Mrs A M L
Fishburn Mr J B	Seton Karr Mr H W
Rothfeld Mr O	Edwards Mr and Mrs L
Standbridge Col E B	Stuart Maj A W
Kilbourn Mr W D	Hill Lieut
Goroncos Mr	Gill Mr A B
Prior Mr	Roberts Capt
Thompson Mr	Sandys Lieut
	Wilmer Mr

MASONIC BALL.

The grand Masonic Ball which was organised under the patronage of H. E. Lord Lamington, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, District Grand Master, Bombay, and Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, District Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, came off last night at the Town Hall and proved to be one of the most successful functions of the season. The arrangements for the function had been entrusted to a committee who seemed to have carried out their duty in a highly creditable manner. The main hall was very tastefully arranged. The columns supporting the roof were draped in national colours and adorned with shields, bearing Prince of Wales feathers, crown and other devices. Over the organ platform, which was beautified with evergreens, were displayed banners of all English and Scottish lodges and chapters in Bombay, including those of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and of the Grand Lodge of all the Scottish Freemasonry in India. The profusion of flags and festoons, which were everywhere to be seen in the hall, and large mirrors with masonic devices which were arranged at various places, contributed largely to the brightness of the scene. The main entrance to the hall was carpeted and brilliantly illuminated with Kitson lights. The Durbar room was utilised for the supper, which was catered for by Messrs. Mongini Brothers. The attendance and the menu was all that could be desired. The band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance. Shortly after 9 o'clock the guests began to arrive and were received at the entrance by the members of the committee. The attendance was large, over three-hundred being present. The Masonic brethren wore their aprons and jewels, showing their different ranks in the craft. Shortly before the supper the masonic special dance took place, in which the gentlemen robed their partners with their masonic aprons and jewels. The dancing was continued until 2 o'clock this morning. The committee consisted of Messrs. G. W. C. Dunn, J. W. Smith, J. Utting, F. N. Giles, F. Hogan, C. B. Robinson, C. D. Furdoonji, A. W. S. Wise, and C. Brown ; while Messrs H. G. Hyde and J. F. Pennock acted as Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Hyde, Pennock, Utting, Pearcey and Hogan were masters of ceremonies.

In our account of the banquet held at Baroda on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Fatesinghrao, the heir-apparent of the Maharajah Gaekwar, Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, I.S.C., the Resident of the Baroda State, was reported to have said that he was perfectly prepared for the kind reference of his Highness to his (Colonel Meade's) father. This was an obvious clerical error. What Colonel Meade said was that he was entirely unprepared for this reference and that he would convey to Lady Meade and the members of her family the kind expressions the Gaekwar had made in reference to his father's connection with the State.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Embroidery and Trimmings.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE COMPLEXION.

THE SMOKING HABIT.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

It is almost impossible to minutely describe the different trimmings of the season. They are all beautiful, and in the right place—equally important. Perhaps the newest is the lacet embroidery, which has the effect of a key pattern carried out in lace braid. A special fancy is for open work—a revival of Old English embroidery which is exceedingly pretty when applied over a contrasting colour. The old-fashioned smocking has also come into vogue again, but now it is caught into diamond-like pieces with different coloured silk. Another distinguishing feature of trimming is that lace is more often arranged as panels than as the popular insersion or entre deux. Buttons are seen everywhere, especially velvet-covered buttons arranged in groups. Cut steel, gun metal, and enamel ones are among the art novelties. Fringe of all kinds, from the wide macrame to the tiny ball variety, is used on frocks and blouses. This trimming finishes the ends of ties and festoons the daintiest ball gowns in a fringe of chiffon flowers. The quaint styles of the days that are gone are particularly pretty for the ball costume, evening frock, and ever useful house gown. We are not restricted, however, to one era, and many mindedness of fashion is both a help and a hindrance. The horizontal line is an all-important factor in the smart costume just now. At the same time, the perpendicular has its decided influence ; indeed, both lines are often to be seen on the same gown. Perpendicular lines introduced with the horizontal correct the shortening and widening effect of the latter in fact, enable a short woman to stand a horizontally trimmed costume. These trimmings are frequently stitched bands—bands of cloth or of any dress fabric stitched by machine in rows of solid coloured silk of different shades of one colour. Harmonising tones of many colours are also used on the most exclusive dresses. These bands are inserted in some gowns between other bands of fur, and the combination is singularly good.

Yellow is one of the dominant colour notes this winter, especially for evening and house dresses, and some of the shades are remarkably beautiful. Banana is a favourite shade, particularly in the soft velvets. Pine-apple is another popular yellow, and there is a new golden yellow which has an exquisite warmth and softness, especially when used in many thicknesses of chiffon. This golden yellow is charming, too, in the lustrous satins, and milliners are using soft gold yellow felts or beavers, or shapes covered with many folds of gold-yellow chiffon, and almost invariably trimmed in dark fur or velvet. Evening gowns in orange colour are fashionable in Paris and are most successful when made of chiffon with quantities of creamy white round the decolletage. Picturesque house gowns of deep orange velvet in the new supple quality, with collars or berthes of heavy Venetian lace are shown. Of all the effective fashions for evening gowns, it may be questioned if there is any more charming than embroidery on the plain satin with the design carried out in gold, silver, rhinestone, or pearls Gold on creamwhite satin is often more beautiful than silver, and the latter on the faintest pearl grey is very unusual. On the creamwhite satin a combination of lace applique, spangles of gold and silver, or touches of rhinestones and pearls produce a truly regal effect. Embroidery on fur is another of this season's fashions. A band of ermine, heavily embroidered in gold rhinestones or pearls, seems from its very incongruity to be most desirable. Narrow bands of sable or ermine are often used on the embroidered or on the painted gowns.

Tulle has come back to its place of honour among materials for evening frock. A vast majority of these tulle frocks, and, indeed of all girlish evening frocks, count artificial roses among their trimming. Other flowers are sometimes used, but the tiny rose runs riot. There are festoons, garlands Empire rosettes, market bunches, fringes, and wreaths. Single roses, are set upon lace or applique, accentuating each repetition of some certain note in the design. Roses are used as pendent tassels for cords or ribbons, are set on skirts in bayadere stripes, and are set at the intersection of ribbon, silk, or lace lattice work. No more youthful and attractive trimming could be devised.

It is inexcusable to grow old in this age of complexion possibilities says a writer who gives some beauty hints. To-day the woman of forty should have the rosy tint of a girl twenty years her junior, and even the most pitiless of lights need not find a wrinkle in her flawless skin. To this rule, as to all others, there are, of course, exceptions. Every woman of forty is not the possessor of a fine complexion or a fascinating manner. But there is hope even for her who has been too indolent to take the most ordinary precautions for the preservation of her complexion. A woman's skin may be weather-beaten with the ravages of wind and weather or sallow as the result of a too sedentary life and a wrong dietary ; but both these misfortunes may be remedied, provided she will bring persistency and perseverance to the task. At forty the two dangers to the complexion lie either in the tendency to accumulate or to lose flesh on the face. In both cases the contour of the face is destroyed and the beauty of the features impaired. It is much easier to put on the necessary flesh than to take it off. The woman who sees her face lengthening each day must use a skin food every night compounded of half an ounce of spermaceti, half an ounce of white wax, one ounce of lanolin, three ounces of oil of almonds, and one ounce of orange flower-water. This should be rubbed every night into the skin for fifteen minutes, and will do wonders in the way of filling out hollow cheeks and necks. Great care should be taken not to rub harshly, especially under the eyes. The possessor of a double chin and cheeks over-plump should be specially careful about her diet, and should avoid farinaceous and starchy foods. The superfluous flesh on her cheeks must be reduced by a course of message and the use of astringent lotions. No cream or oil must be employed to cleanse the face. In place of these an alkaline wash composed of a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to a pint of water must be used.

Every week the face must be sprayed for ten minutes with a vaporiser, in which a teaspoonful of boric acid has been added to a pint of boiling water. A mixture of bran moistened with elder flower-water must then be smeared well into the face and gradually rubbed off with a circular friction movement. Lastly, the face should be sponged with rosewater into which has been dropped a small quantity of toilet vinegar, and the skin must be well dried with a piece of soft white silk, which acts as a polisher to the complexion. In addition to these simple precautions for the skin itself, good digestion, without which all beauty formulas are futile, should be considered. There is an admirable paste for softening and refining the skin in winter which is used regulary by one woman who has preserved her complexion for over forty years. This is made of two ounces of refined honey, one dessert-spoonful of lemon juice, eight drops of oil of bitter almonds, the whites of two eggs and enough fine oatmeal to bring about the required consistency. This is a paste very beneficial to the woman who lives in the country, and whose skin is apt to get cracked and roughened, and it is also one that may be used with much benefit by almost everybody. The woman of forty requires sound sleep—plenty of it. A quiet little siesta in the middle of the day is often extremely beneficial. She needs, too, plenty of out-of-door, exercise and a staunch resolution against the worrying habit. With these points observed, all things so far as complexion is concerned, are possible to her.

The smoking habit among society women has become so general in recent years that many leaders of what is called smart society now light their cigarettes in public places without the least hesitation. In West End restaurants, where fashionable people lunch and dine every day, women bring out dainty gold jewelled cases and light their favourite Egyptian or Turkish as a matter of course. Many of these women are most factidious about the brands they smoke, and in numerous cases West End tobacconists mix special tobaccos to please distinguished customers. In almost all cases the most popular cigarettes for women are gold-tipped or coated at the end with a thicker paper Very few women use holders ; it is not considered quite the right thing." At most of the private dances held in town last season cigarettes were generally smoked in the intervals between the dances. Men and girls competed with each other in blowing smoke rings and letters in the air. A peer's daughter is accomplished in the art of smoking the cigarette with the lighted end in the mouth. Smoking has been quite a common practice in women's clubs for some time and rooms are set apart specially for smoking. West End tobacconsits include many well known ladies among their customers, and in the opinion of West End jewellers the most popular gifts sold last Christmas-time were ladies cigarette-cases in gold and enamel, prettily jewlled and monogrammed.

The neckwear problem has assumed intricate and puzzling proportions. Each day brings out new variations on the ordinary themes, and each variation present beguiling possibilities. The single or double tab collar in various designes is perhaps first favourite, but deep turnovers almost as deep as the stock, and cut with straight lines, are liked, particularly in sets of collars, and cuffs and in the heavier materials, such as crash, cotton etamine, etc. These heavy collars and cuffs are frequently embroidered in Russian or Bulgarian cross-stitch, and are exceedingly smart. Many of the new hand-wrought collars are not turnovers at all, but nearly supplementry collars with tabed or pointed fronts. These are usually curved at the top in front, and are worn flat over a foundation or dress collar, are without any support. Some of these are made in heavy linen, with raised embroidery in the white. The tabs upon many of these flat collars reach almost to the waist and usually broaden towards the bottom. Scarves in soft silk and in crepe abound, and these are either tied in a loose bow knot with long floating ends, or tied once in a small bow knot, and then knotted loosely again at the bust-line. any of the crepe scarves are fringed, and a few of the silk scarves also have fringed ends; but the prettiest of the silk scarves for ordinary wear are in foulard, or a very supple surah, with bandana, scroll, or dot designs in constructing colour. Dark blue and light blue is a favourite combination ; dark blue with a design in white and black, in white and red, or in white and light blue is popular ; red scarves have white and black designs, and there are daring combinations of dark blue, white, black, and orange, which might be most effective with certain blouses Trim, smart tailor stocks of stitched taffeta in black or colour have flaring bows or some of the many variations upon the tab finish, and are appropriate for wear with tailor blouses and under dainty turnovers more becoming next the face than the dark silk. Very narrow stiff linen turnovers are also used with these stocks, and are arranged to button upon them to avoid pinning.

The social year commences in real earnest on February 2, with the influx of returning hostesses, peers, and politicians to town for the opening of Parliament, and for the great ball at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on the same night. The ball, of which the Countess of Derby is the promoter, is for the benefit of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road. This charity seems to be especially favoured by smart society, as the most distinguished people in London have taken boxes, only a few of these being left. The scene in the old Opera House will be one supper will be served, and especially reserved supper rooms will be set apart for big parties. The gorgeous floral decorations used for the state performance at the Opera in honour of President Loubet's visit are to be utilised, and supplemented by rose wreaths and garlands, through which will lash myriad electric lights concealed in each blossom ; while the stage, which will be a bower of roses, will accommodate the string band of the Scots Guards, and a realistic scene of the Grand Canal, Venice, will rise as a background. For the most exacting gourmet a marvellous supper will be served, and especially reserved supper rooms will be set apart for big parties. Messrs. Esme, Collings, the photographers, will have a studio on the grand tier, where groups of friends can sit for portraits. The special dinner at the Hotel Cecil beforehand will bring a wonderfully large crowd of people together, as almost all the ticketholders have arranged to dine in the grand restaurant, which has been entirely reserved for the ball guests. Pleasant parties have been made up by most of the hostesses, and the Roumanian band has been engaged to play during the dinner. Among those who have taken boxes and will bring parties are:—Princess Hatzfeldt, the Countess of Derby, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Denman, Lady Evelyn Moreton, Lady Henderson, Mrs. Moresby Chinnery, Lady Durning-Lawrence, Mrs. Pirrie, Mrs. Henry Tate, Lady Pearson, and the Duchess of Bedford.

At the moment milliners take but a secondary place in turning out headgear for smart occasions and it is to Goodyear the fashionable florist, that the bulk of the modiste's work now falls. Red flower of every hue are the latest idea for that trimmings and at Lady Helmsley's wedding on Tuesday, where the dresses were a kaleidoscope of colour, the main adornments of all the hats worn were wreaths, balls wheels, and clusters of natural blossoms. From the pretty bride downwards Goodyear bouquets were carried by all the fashionable women present to match the flowers worn in their headgear. There was a notable absence of fur muffs, and the latest idea seems to be the chatelaine of flowers—and idea which is to be carried out in pink carnations at Lord Harbert's wedding to-day with Miss Beatrice Paget. Another novelty is the carrying of nosegays of blossoms shaded in various tones of the same colour. At a very pretty wedding which is to be a feature of the coming season, and in which the bride is still in her teens, her bridesmaids, all tiny children in old-world frocks, will wear little square musli aprons which they will hold up filled with loose roses and other flowers.

THE WAIFS AND STRAYS OF INDIA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a moment when the attention of the whole of the civilized world is concentrated on a question of the most vital importance to its destiny, when we are waiting with breathless anxiety to hear of some momentous event in the Far East which may ultimately alter our existing arrangements and unsettle all our ideas of history, it is perhaps unreasonable to expect that a problem so old, so permanent and so devoid apparently of excitement as the one with which I am trying to deal in your valuable columns would meet any satisfactory discussion. But all the same it is most melancholy to think that while a war abroad, which means so much blood-shed and destruction, and which at its best is a scourge, even if a necessary one to humanity, should claim all our spare moments, we should be quite indifferent to the most widely read and acute sufferings of our fellow-creatures at home who are not even regarded as human beings but only as so many legal senders for humanity. Our conscience becomes suddenly sensitive, at times, when our dues are concerned, but we quite forget that in life there is something higher and nobler and more necessary than striving merely after rights—viz., the performance of duties to ourselves and to others. We clamour for general education, for political representation, for a more equal distribution of places, whilst we ignore entirely the cries of unsatisfied hunger, even of unbearable sickness, that we hear all around us, and the man who pleads the cause of the poor, the destitute and the infirm is usually silenced with answers which, to say the least, are generally fallacious and often impertinent. The cheerful optimist says that everything is ordained for the best by an all-wise and inscrutable Providence ; the lazy Fatalist thinks that it is useless to discuss these matters because they have been pre-arranged by an inexorable Fate ; the "practical politician," whose business it is to laugh at everything he cannot understand, refuses to entertain the question because it is too vast and difficult of solution ; the feverish Visionary dreams of nothing but eradication of all poverty and equalization of classes, and declines to do anything because he cannot achieve everything. Thus it happens that this work which requires the utmost patience, self-sacrifice and sympathy has had very few supporters so far and met with very little serious discussion and encouragement. I have often been asked by those who take some interest in this problem two questions which naturally suggest themselves. Firstly, whether it would not be almost impossible to provide relief for all the poor and the destitute of this country when poverty is like an endemic disease. My answer is that just because it is so general that active philanthropy ought to be at work simultaneously in all parts of the country, that various conditions of life ought to be studied and practical methods adopted, if not to remove entirely, at least to mitigate the pressure of want, exposure and disease. Anticipating the difficulty of dealing with the question at the outset upon such a gigantic scale as would embrace all the poverty-stricken classes, I have limited my demand to the "waifs and strays," and I think I have given a fairly accurate description of them in my last, so that when any one of them is seen, it can be approximately ascertained whether he belongs to that class. I have rigorously excluded the religious mendicant, the able-bodied beggar, the cripple who may be allowed to beg, the sick who can be received in a hospital, the idler who can and will not work, even the "marginal" man who can manage to live just above starvation point and can find some sort of shelter somewhere. I am even prepared to give up for the present those who, through circumstances beyond their control, have been temporarily thrown into the streets and sideways of cities, such as, for instance, would be entitled in England to a certain amount of out-door relief. Eliminating all these and similar classes, those that remain form comparatively peak in a small number, and I am confident that some practical relief can be provided for them. To allow them to die by the hundred for want of shelter and a little food is nothing but culpable homicide for which the whole of society is responsible.

Secondly, I have been asked what scheme I would suggest, if it be granted that a scheme was possible. This question is premature and admits of no satisfactory answer at this stage of our study, because it would depend upon the ultimate results of a long, careful and conscientious collection and examination of facts in relation to these classes. There are two things necessary to the successful removal of social evils. First, we must ascertain what they are, then we must convince people of their existence. When those two ends have been achieved, the remedy would come of its own accord.

Whatever little there is of the highest, the deepest and perhaps of the most eternal wit in us demands that a duty which we feel we have shirked for so long should ultimately be performed even if inadequately, and the almost inarticulate but incessant cries of the voiceless hundreds and thousands, whose cause I am humbly trying to plead should now reach our ears and engage our active sympathy.—Yours, &c.,

P. P. G.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 11.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

SPEECH BY H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

At the Bombay School of Art last evening the annual distribution of prizes and other awards earned during the year by the students of that institution took place. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the ceremony, in which H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, participated. Among those who were present were the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. James MacDonald, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, the Rev. Dr. Mackechan, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. John Begg, Mr. R. P. Lambert, Mr. J. Sladen, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. William Bell, Mr. William Wallace, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. Mulji B. Bharbaya, Mr. R. M. Patel, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Cursetjee, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Mr. E. R. Khote, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. G. N. Naikarney, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. D. Mody, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary, arrived at a quarter past 5 o'clock and was received by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal of the School, and Mr. J. Brett, Vice Principal. His Excellency having been conducted to his seat in the hall,

Mr. Cecil Burns, the Principal of the institution, opened the proceedings by an address in which he said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In opening the proceedings to-day I wish to express on behalf of myself, the staff and the students of the School of Art the gratification we feel at being honoured by the presence of your Excellency here this afternoon and I feel confident I am also echoing the feelings of that large body of individuals here and elsewhere interested in the progress of India towards that re-awakening of the artistic sense which has been so remarkable in modern Europe, when I offer my thanks to your Excellency for sparing time amidst the many and pressing engagements your high position involes to show your interest in a subject which some persons are apt to regard as dealing more with the decorative than the practical side of life. That this opinion is based upon a misconception concerning the scope and influence of the art needs no laboured argument to prove, for numerous instances at once occur in one's mind of whole industries whose existence depends upon the high artistic qualities of their products. In India the universal decay and partial disappearance of the ancient handicrafts in which she once led the world is an object lesson too painfully apparent and near to us to be ignored, while the cause which has brought it about, namely, the intrusion of the artistic products of the highly organized industries of Europe and America into fields where the Indian craftsmen formerly reigned supreme is so obvious, that it cannot be misunderstood. The School of Art was founded and is maintained by Government to assist the artistic craftsmen of Bombay in the battle for the existence of their ancient crafts and to show them the way to new outlets for their skill and industry. The two striking deficiencies in the craftwork of India are the lack of originality in his designs in use and the crudeness of the technical methods employed. At the Delhi Exhibition there was a complete absence of any sign of development or growth in the former direction the craftsmen of India unlike their European rivals, being quite content to copy their ancestors' designs, instead of evolving their own. I think a glance at the works shown in the adjoining rooms will prove that the School of Art is doing its best to remove this reproach from the coming generation of designers and that a beginning has at least been made in the foundation of a vital school of Indian design based upon the plants which grow in this country. With regard to the latter failing of the craftsman of India—the crudeness of his technical methods, of the efforts of both Government and of individuals toward improvement have been hampered in the past and are impeded in the present by one great obstacle. This is the absence among the hereditary craftsmen of any number of men who as craft teachers possess a superior knowledge of their craft to that common to their fellow-workmen in the bazaar, while those of the educated classes who have studied the theoretical side of some particular craft, lack the technical skill born of constant and early practice. Before we can hope to educate our craftsmen to compete successfully with the rivals that rapid transit has raised up against them we must create a body of teachers capable of training them in methods of work more in accordance with the conditions of the present day. The first and obvious qualification every craft teacher should possess, in addition to skilful hands, is a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to read the best text books upon the subjects he is teaching, and enough science to comprehend the facts those books contain. These qualifications are extremely modest one might almost say pitiful when compared with those demanded from the instructors in the technical schools in Europe, but until we have such a body of teachers, any forward movement is impossible. Had there been no such body of trained drawing teachers at the disposal of Government the changes in the system of teaching drawing recently instituted could not have been carried out. Through them we have, I hope, succeeded in making the drawing lesson in every school in the Presidency more of a recreation than a task, while it has for the first time had a direct bearing upon the craft of the country. A link between the Elementary and High School and a School of Art has also been formed by the recent rearrangement of the scholarships held here. It is now possible for any boy of talent to support himself for six years while he is qualifying as a designer a modeller, or a draughtsman on a scholarship beginning at ten and ending at twenty-five rupees a month. Practical encouragement is therefore now given to scholars wishing to devote themselves to the practice of the higher crafts to enter the School of Art. That further encouragement to continued effort in pursuing their studies is not withheld is proved by the present list of prizes, and by the presence here of your Excellency to-day to distribute them to our successful students, a ceremony which I now beg your Excellency to be good enough to perform.

His Excellency then distributed the awards, and afterwards addressed the gathering as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe it is expected of me to make a few remarks, and I do so with pleasure, because I want to say what great gratification it has given me to be present and to have had this privilege of distributing the prizes to those who have won them. My only regret is that I have not been able to see the examples of their handwork before I came here this afternoon to attend this meeting. I sincerely hope that at some future date, which may not be far distant, I may be able to come to inspect this building closely and see distinctly the work of those who are trained here. Before coming here I have had the opportunity of looking over some of the past records of this institution and I see that my predecessor in office, Lord Northcote—I think it was last year or the year before—was present on a similar occasion and went fully into the history and work of this institution. Therefore it is not necessary for me this afternoon to recapitulate what he then said. I think, rather, that I may just draw attention to the very important proposals that have been put forward by the Government of India in respect to the commission that went into the whole question of technical and artistic education in India. It is a subject in which his Excellency the Viceroy has always shown the greatest interest and no doubt with his accustomed energy he will see that some very forward steps and measures are taken to improve the training of those who are engaged in artistic work. Among other proposals one that has attracted, at any rate from the press, the greatest amount of attention perhaps, is that with reference to the starting of technical scholarships so that students should have the opportunity of learning and appreciating what has been done in other parts of the world, and there can be no more useful way in which the artistic mind can be trained than by comparing the work of one country with that of another. A very interesting announcement referring to these technical scholarships made by the Government of India gave a good deal of salutary advice. Though pointing out the necessity, or rather the danger, of trying to make progress too rapidly, they also point out that it cannot be expected that an artistic training should be run on commercial lines. It is almost too much to expect that an institution like this could be made, broadly speaking, to pay for itself. That must be left to the outside influences of life and for those who were engaged in arts and crafts outside ; but an institution of this character can give training and set an example not only to those who come within its walls, but it can direct the tone of Indian education generally in respect of arts and crafts. To my mind no country in the world is more suitable than India for the development of true art, not only on account of its past records, but also because of the circumstances in which people here are situated. To my mind true art depends almost entirely upon the perception of the beautiful and the original. Well, I imagine that fewer countries in the world have such variety of form and colour as India. It is always patience, assiduity and above all on the part of the student, a love and interest in his work, that is essential. (Applause.) No true art can be developed by purely mercenary interest. I don't believe it is possible. True art must depend upon love of the work. All the great master-pieces of the world have been done without any regard to future reward. They have been done because a man is fully imbued with the desire to paint or fashion some form of artistic work, and here in regard to the world of the present day, in Europe or in the United States, where money is the desideratum and living is so expensive, it is almost impossible for a man having these artistic perceptions even to obtain the means of livelihood without some sacrifice of that principle of disregard of mercenary results. But here, where living is cheaper a man can devote his time almost entirely to the production of true artistic work and that work must rest largely to my mind upon the truth that art has its derivation in some copying of nature. I don't care whether it is decorative or whether it is strictly useful ; you will find that a person who really wants to do good work must go down to the very foundation and that you will find is the truth of nature itself. Well I repeat that these conditions are to be largely or most extensively acquired in India and it only requires a certain training to show to the mind of the native what are the principles of true art and he has those conditions which will enable him to achieve entire success. It has been said by Mr. Burns that there is a lack of originality at the present time amongst the natives. Well, I hope that under his fostering care the mind of the native will expand and also I hope that the scheme of the Viceroy will still give expansion by showing that those who go abroad have ideas which they themselves can adopt and still further develop. It is not only those who are students but the general public who can give the greatest assistance to this work. It is not only the man himself who must understand true art and how to fashion it but it must be appreciated by the great public outside. This very large concourse assembled here to-day is a sign that there are a great number of people in Bombay interested in the development of true art; and I hope they would encourage those who are true workers by purchasing or taking an interest in their productions. I only trust that the whole of the public may become alive to the essential of that which is founded on truth that which is useful and not [illegible] gaudy, glittering and unsubstantial. Ladies and gentlemen, I don't wish to detain you longer. It is a vast subject and [illegible] if we went into fully we [illegible] in discussing. But I am glad to [illegible]

situation is particularly run on the lines of not attempting to introduce an art, of following some outside country, but developing the genius of the native mind. The underlying principle followed by this institution is to foster and develop that genius which has been lost to a considerable extent owing to competition with other countries outside India. I will again express to you my gratification at being present this afternoon and I trust that those important measures that are in the air with regard to the encouragement of artistic work in India may bear good fruit particularly in conjuction with this school of Art. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency for presiding on the occasion. His Excellency was then conducted into the room in which were exhibited specimens of the work done by the students of the school. After inspecting the exhibition his Excellency left.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

ACQUITTED BY THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Kanara, in October last convicted Anant bin Luxmon of abetting criminal breach of trust by a public servant, forgin a receipt, and falsification of accounts, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday, before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. S. A. Hatgangdi appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

In the case before Mr. Leggatt, Anant bin Timaji accused No. 1, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, with forging a receipt and using as genuine a document known to be forged, and with falsification of accounts. The appellant, accused No. 2 in the case, was charged with abetting criminal breach of trust by a public servant, forgery of a receipt, and falsification of facts. Both were convicted and sentenced—accused No. 1 to three years' rigorous imprisonment; and accused No. 2, the present appellant, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The story told for the prosecution was a short and simple one. Accused No. 1 was employed as Range Forest officer at Kulgin 1901 and 1902, and during part of the time accused No. 2 was employed in the office under him as a clerk. It was said that, in November 1901, a forest guard, Krishnadas Pai, went on leave, and that accused No. 1, when recommending that his leave should be granted, asked that a substitute should be appointed. The leave asked for was granted, but sanction for the appointment of a substitute was neither given nor refused. It was alleged that accused No. 1 did not appoint any one as a substitute, but nevertheless drew the pay which would have been given to a substitute and misappropriated it, and signed a false receipt purporting to have been signed by the substitute, one Sonu Gopal, and made use of these forged documents and falsified the accounts. Accused No. 2 was said to have aided him in so doing. Accused No. 1 admitted that he made the mark purporting to have been made by Sonu Gopal, but said that, according to custom, Sonu Gopal touched the pen. He also admitted that he drew the pay for the substitute; but he said he did appoint a substitute, Sonu Gopal who actually received the pay. Accused No. 2 at first supported the allegations of accused No. 1, and said that he had himself seen the substitute working. He had now altered his statement and said he knew of no substitute, and did not see one, but that he wrote the name of Sonu Gopal and made the entries in the accounts because he was told to do so by accused No. 1; and he explained his first statement by saying that he was afraid of accused No. 1, and therefore thought it best to support him. The Sessions Judge convicted both the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, said:—With regard to this appeal, it is necessary to note that the charges have been framed with so very inadequate explicitness as to place the accused No. 2 at a very great disadvantage. He has been charged with abetting the first accused in drawing and misappropriating the pay. No doubt, as already stated with reference to appeal No. 489, the misappropriation was not effected by means of the falsification of the accounts, but was rather concealed or screened thereby. There is every reason to suppose on the statement of the case by the prosecution that these documents must have been prepared subsequently to the commission of the substantive offences, and therefore it is impossible to attribute to the accused in this appeal any intent to commit fraud or to aid in the commission thereof the fraud, if any, having already been committed. Moreover, no object whatever is shown, or motive by which the accused No. 2 could have been actuated; and in the falsification of the accounts, the presumption is in favour of innocence; and though it is possible he might have been actuated by some personal considerations connected with his official dependence on accused No. 1, we have no evidence that he was personally aware that no such person as Sonu Gopal had been employed or was entitled to the money in question. We therefore direct his acquittal and discharge.

The case of the other accused, No. 1, Anant bin Timaji, who had appealed separately, was also heard before their Lordships. Mr. Branson, with Messrs. Shamrao Vithal and Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown. This accused was convicted by Mr. Leggatt of criminal breach of trust as a public servant forging a receipt, and using as genuine a document which he knew to be forged, and falsification of accounts, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. For reasons stated in their judgment in this case, their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE PRESS PROSECUTION.

Our Pangim correspondent writing on the 10th instant says:—The topic of the day is the sentence passed by the European Judge of Salsette against the Editor and Proprietor of the weekly journal "Ultramar" of a fine of Rs. 75 and half the costs of the legal proceedings for giving publicity to a sermon preached by a European priest which contained allusions damaging to the officials who come out from Portugal to India. The general expectation in Court, which was thronged with spectators, was that the case against the Editor would be dismissed, but the result has proved otherwise. The decision, however, has been appealed against by Mr. Da Costa, Editor and Proprietor of the "Ultramar." As yet no proceedings have been taken against the priest, nor I hear are any likely to be taken.

Our Governor-General Galhardo, is expected here about the end of the month, and it remains to be seen what view he will take of the recent proceedings on the part of the Public Prosecutor against three leading newspapers.

It is reported that it is contemplated to establish a company in Bombay under the Limited Liability Act with a capital of a lakh of rupees to trade in Portuguese wines and other produce between Portugal, Goa and British India, its principal object being to introduce in Bombay and other British cities, the famous wines of Portugal, especially Port and Madeira, which are now much appreciated in England. The scheme is an excellent one and the Consul-General Viscount de Wrem has promised every support to it. The proprietors of agricultural estates on this side view the project with much favour as they are at present entirely at the mercy of wily Baniaur, and Hindoo traders from Bombay who have made large fortunes within the last 20 years.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 13.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

298,01—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
1-02—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The Owners of S S Aarvak—Smetham B and N—Admiralty Suit.
893,03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Sajan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.
At 12 Noon.
For further hearing.

293—Ardesir H D and Co—Jacob Isaac David vs The Collector of Bombay—J C G Bowen.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 12th February.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in Sind and the Punjab and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is fairly normal along the whole of the West Coast and from 2° to 9° in excess elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly or westerly in the Punjab and United Provinces, north-westerly at Jaipur, Bhavnagar, Nagpur and Madras and north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 14° in excess in Gujarat and at Ratnagiri, Karachi, Jaipur, Jhansi and Lahore; and the minimum 5° to 8° at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval and Trichinopoly. The maximum varied from 96° at Surat to 77° at Delhi and the minimum from 75° at Cochin to 43° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Colombo. Weather continues fine generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A first edition of the Scots Confession of Faith reputedly "both the desire and despair of generations of Scots bibliomaniacs," has changed hands. Negotiations have just been concluded by Mr. Forrester, bookseller, Exchange-square, Edinburgh, whereby there passes into the library of a Scottish gentleman—at a price which has not leaked out, but which represents many times the weight in gold of the volume—what is believed to be the only copy that can ever come up for sale of this book, for the only other known copy is permanently housed in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. It was printed by Robert Lekprevik in 1561, and was largely the work of John Knox.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races. Double Events, Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday; and the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

BURGLARY IN A MARWARI'S SHOP.

Balkrishna Rugnath, Dhondia Rama, Shivram Govind, and Kondia Joti were arraigned on charges of burglary and assisting in the disposal of stolen property. Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Nos. 1 and 4 were charged with the burglary, while the remaining two were charged with assisting in the disposal of the property. The third accused Shivram being ill and absent when the jury was empanelled, the case against him was traversed to the next Criminal Sessions.

It appeared that on the night of 22nd October last the shop of Nevla Jetha, a Marwari shroff in Madanpura, was broken open, and ornaments valued at Rs. 342, belonging to his customers, which had been secured by him in a box, were stolen. One of the window bars had been broken open and the rear-door, which had been closed and bolted, was discovered ajar. Accused went about the town to pledge or sell the broken pieces of the stolen ornaments. Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested on 9th December, and No. 4, who had decamped to Nandgaon, his native village in the Sattara District, and just married a wife, was arrested on the 14th of the same month.

The admissions made by the accused before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the committing Magistrate, were read out. In reply to the Judge, the first accused denied having committed the burglary.

The Judge: Then why did you say so to the Magistrate?

The Accused: I did not tell the Magistrate I committed the house breaking. I told him I did not commit it, but I don't know what he took down.

The Judge, in summing-up the case, explained to the Jury the five or six elements necessary to constitute the offence of house-breaking by night. His Lordship then informed the Jury of the admission the first accused had made before the Magistrate and which he had denied here. He said that he was present outside while the fourth accused went in. Now with regard to this qualification made by him, the law was that if a person was present and abetted in the commission of an offence, he must be held to have committed the offence. In this case, when Kondia went in to commit the burglary, the first accused was present. Kondia had admitted having gone in and committed the burglary, and the second accused had assisted in disposing of the stolen property.

The Jury unanimously found Balkishna and Kondia (Nos. 1 and 4) guilty of burglary with intent to commit theft and of theft in a building, and Dhondia (No. 2) of assisting in the disposal of stolen property. All the accused admitted previous convictions.

The first and the fourth accused were each sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, of which three months should be passed in solitary confinement. The second accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which he should pass two months in solitary confinement.

A FIVE-RUPEE COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

Mahomed Husen Bahadurali, a convict, and Jafarali Bakerali were charged with counterfeiting a five-rupee currency-note, and with using it as genuine. Mr D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. The accused were not defended.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury, said the facts were extremely simple. The two accused went to Shewparsan Khushal, who sold sweetmeats in Kumbharwada, on the night of 13th November, and the second accused asked for change of a five-rupee note. Shewparsan said 'First buy my sweetmeats, then I will give you the change.' They bought one-anna worth. The first accused took out a five-rupee note and handed it to the second, who gave it to Shewparsan. The latter went to Aspandiar Mancherji, a Parsee shroff, to change the note, but the shroff declared the note to be counterfeit. By the time Shewparsan returned the accused had disappeared. The sweetmeat seller went after them, and succeeded in arresting the first accused, who dropped another false note and two pieces of paper exactly the size of a five-rupee note. On the first accused being searched, it was discovered he had sufficient money with him to pay for the sweetmeat without having recourse to the note. No. 2 was arrested by Inspector Sullivan in Madanpura, and on searching his place implements and materials were found for preparing and counterfeiting notes.

The Judge inquired why the first accused, who had been convicted in the present Sessions of using as genuine a counterfeit note, was not charged at the same time, along with the other man, on this count also.

Mr. Binning said perhaps because they were separate transactions, which occurred at different places.

The Judge: But as they were within the period of one year, the charges might have been joined.

Mr. Binning inquired if it was necessary to call expert evidence. Should the jury be of opinion that the notes seemed to be genuine, he would have to call that evidence to prove they were not.

The notes were handed over to the jury, and the Judge remarked it was not necessary to call expert evidence.

Evidence was called and the accused's statements were recorded.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, said the first accused was charged with counterfeiting a note, using it genuine, and with being in possession of a counterfeit note, in contravention of Section 489 A, B, and C. of the Penal Code. No. 2 was charged on the two latter counts only. The main element in the definition of "counterfeit" was deception, but the imitation of the genuine article need not be exact. No. 1 had admitted here having tendered the note. Before the Magistrate, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, he had admitted more. He had said there he also drew the note, the truth of which statement he had denied here. In his possession were found a five-rupee currency-note in course of preparation, and two pieces of carbonised paper for manipulating notes. With regard to No. 2, the case was altogether on a different footing. However suspicious the finding of the materials and implements with him might be, there was no doubt the note was in the pocket of the first accused. And again there was a serious discrepancy between the statements of the two witnesses Shewparsan and Rahi woman. While the one said 'They came and asked for change for a note' which was an unusual thing, two persons asking at the same time; the other said "No. 2 asked for the change; No. 1 handed the note to No. 2." In the absence of other evidence, therefore, it would be unsafe to convict No. 2.

The first accused was unanimously found by the jury guilty of counterfeiting and possessing the notes and the second not guilty on charges of using and possession.

In consideration of the first accused having already been convicted in these Sessions of using as genuine a forged note and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment he was sentenced by his Lordship on the present charges to an additional term of one year. The second accused was acquitted and discharged.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

AMUSING STORY OF A FRAUD.

Much merriment was caused at Northampton Police court by the story of the audacious frauds of a venerable gaolbird, with a host of aliases, who was charged with obtaining money by false pretences.

He imposed upon several members of a respectable family by passing himself off as their rich and long-lost uncle from America. His plausible stories and slight resemblance to the ancient portraits of the real uncle quite deceived the family, who welcomed him right royally. The nephews and nieces vied with each other for the pleasure of his company, family reunions were arranged in his honour, and he was given the best of everything. The family heard with delight stories of his American adventures, how he had built up an immense fortune, sailed on his own ship, and intended to settle handsome annuities on his devoted nephews and nieces. He even went so far as to get a will-form, and solemnly had it drawn up and signed in the presence of many members of the family, who, feeling certain that comfort was assured to them for life, being to prepare for giving up their toil or luxurious independence.

Their dreams of wealth, however, collapsed as suddenly as they arose. In a thoughtless moment the uncle aroused the suspicions of a nephew more astute than the rest, with the result that inquiries at Scotland Yard led to the astounding revelation that the recovered relative was not their uncle at all but a gaolbird named James Embly, who had served over forty years in prison.

He was committed for trial at the Assizes.

THE POOR MAN'S HOTEL.

The London County Council's latest enterprise in their attempt to solve the housing problem is known as Carrington House, and is situated just off the Broadway, Deptford. Carrington House was erected at a cost of £57,000, and provides adequate accommodation for 814 men. It is built on the lines of the Rowton Houses and has not only been erected but is now being conducted and managed by the London County Council. There are six storeys. On the ground floor is the administrative department and the lodgers, section comprising a spacious dining-room (including a hot chamber and lodgers' crockery store), a reading room, smoking-room, locker-room barbers, tailor's, and bootmakers' shops, boot and clothes brushing room, lavatory, feet-washing room, bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, and lodgers' wash-house. In the basement are situated the heating chamber and stores, and the five upper storys comprise 874 cubicles, twelve of which are for porters and the remainder for lodgers.

Each lodger has an independent cubicle, containing an iron bedstead, with spring mattress, a shelf, and a chair. For the use of a cubicle and other conveniences only sixpence a night is charged, while for a locker sixpence is demanded for the key for whatever length of time the lodger remains in the house; but when the key is returned fourpence is refunded.


Milkmaid BRAND Milk
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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The ten masterpieces left to the Louvre by the late Baron Arthur de Rothschild have now been delivered over to the authorities. They include four works by Greuze, "The Dead Bird," "The Two Friends," "Dismay," and "The Child with a Doll;" two by David Teniers, "The Cabaret" and "The Game at Bowls"; Wouverman's "Cavaliers Halting", Backhuysen's "The Coast at Scheveningen," Hobbema's "The Farm in the Wood," and Huysdael's "La Route." It will thus be seen that there is not one picture among them which does not stand absolutely in the first rank. They will shortly be hung in the Louvre.

A few days ago, possibly even to-day, an example of the evils of procrastination was to be seen in a certain thoroughfare—in a certain European city. In a shop, the owner of which combines the trade of cutler, gunmaker, and their respective variations, the window had been cleared of its special show of Christmas and New Year's presents and their place once more taken by the usual murderous selection of guns, revolvers, and so on. But above them a large announcement still remained, which read "Useful presents for Christmas and the New Year." Or, stay! It may be that the juxtaposition was intentional ideas of utility vary.

There is a doubtful element of satisfaction in the sequel to the experiment by which a number of young American Government clerks were induced to submit themselves to a diet into which a large percentage of salicylic acid had been introduced, in order that satisfactory data as to the harmfulness or otherwise of the food-preservative might be obtained. While all except one of them are now said to be suffering severely, that one is rejoicing in the fact that the salicylic acid has entirely conquered the rheumatism to which he was formerly subject.

We have our own servant problem always with us. At least, it is not so acute as that in Colombia, which is a comfort. According to a description from life given in a New Orleans paper, these are some of the little foibles attaching to a Colombian servant described as good as Colombian servants go. She would test whether the soup was sufficiently hot by putting her finger in it (which might be described as a variant of our English custom of putting her foot in it). She would anoint her fuzzy head with cocoanut oil with one hand, while preparing the dinner with the other. She always smoked cigars while cooking. When called upon to wait at table she brought in the soup still smoking her cigar, which she laid on the white cloth while handing the plates. Then she squatted, smoking, on the floor and waited till the next cause was wanted. She always expected to have the leavings passed to her. If they were not, She threatened to leave. If they were she crouched on the floor and gnawed or lapped them up like a dog.

In Bolivia the servants have more self-respect. Thus one of them stole one of her mistress's dresses and cooly denied the theft while actually wearing the dress. How could I steal? she asked indignantly. It would be impossible I am a Bolivian. None of my family have ever stolen or told alie. Occasionally during dinner-time she would disappear between the soup and the fish. The other servant would then announce that she had gone to vespers at church, and the gringos must wait for the rest of their dinner until she came back. Nevertheless she was the best servant in the town, and when her mistress finally left the country all the other foreign families eagerly competed for her services.

As fast as the art treasures we already possess are proved spurious others are discovered to take their place, a process which is of old occurrence. The accidental discovery of two valuable pictures by Giordano and Bassano in Dublin, for instance, has reminded a correspondent of the extraordinary circumstances of the discovery of a portrait by Lely. The facts are recorded in the diary of the Hon. Sir Charles Murray, diplomatist, novelist, and poet, and (in precis form) are these—While spending an Easter holiday at Castlehill (the seat of Lord Fortescue) he was shown a good portrait of the famous Duchess of Portsmouth, and was told its story. In his (Lord Fortescue's) youth the lady was known as the wife of Lord Clinton, who rebuilt Castlehill in 1740. His father got a painter to examine his pictures, clean and 'restore' them. That artists discovered that there was another face behind Lady Clinton, who, it was said, had been very ugly. "So the cleaning was continued, and her ladyship vanished, leaving the fair La Querouaille in her place. It is supposed to have been a piece of economy on her lord's part to use up an old Lely in this way instead of having a new portrait painted."

Not only was there an old French Revolutionary Calendar, but it seems there is a reformed edition even of this, which is calculated to escape some of the more obvious drawbacks of its predecessors. It is called the Republican Calendar, harmonised with the reform proposed by the Astronomical Society of France. The year is divided, as before, into twelve months bearing the names invented by Fabre d'Eglantine. The first month of each quarter has always 31 days, the others only 30, while the last month has one or two supplementary days to make up the year's total. The weeks and ordinary names of days are preserved. The place of saints days is taken by those dedicated to the great men who have best served the cause of progress. The traditional feast-days, however remain the best known keeping even their names. Thus Christmas and Easter fall on the 2nd Nivose of the year 112 (December 25, 1903) and the 11th Germinal (April 3). All Saints' becomes the 'Day of the Dead.' St. Martin's Day (the anniversary of Bonaparte's "coup d'etat" is called "The Day of Crime," December 2 or 9 Frimaire (the anniversary of Louis Napoleon's "coup d'etat" becomes "The Day of Perjury," and so on. It may be doubted whether the reform is ever likely to become world-wide.

A very pretty dispute is now raging between men of science concerning the origin of petroleum. Some time ago the chemists came to the conclusion that this valuable product was formed in the depths of the earth by the action of water working on metallic carbons in a state of fusion. It was supposed that under the influence of intense subterranean heat the carbons combined with the hydrogen in the water and gave birth to petroleum. The geologists tell us this is all wrong and that petroleum is not produced either by carbons or hydrogen, but is the result of putrefaction of the bodies of animals that have been swallowed up by the earth in some enormous cataclysm similar, for example, to the eruption of Mont Pelee, but of course on a much more gigantic scale.

A worthy Frenchman has been cataloguing the different kinds of laughter, and has discovered that laughs are of five kinds expressing and expressed by the five vowles. That is to say, that laughter is what may be called the verbal keys of A, E, I, O, and U corresponds to five distinct moral characters. A tells of loyal and open natures, who love noise and movement; E announces a phlegmatic temperament; I is sympathetic and belongs to children and naive spirits; O is usually reserved to heroes. As to U, it is the laugh of a black misanthropist. The excellent Frenchman seems to have overlooked one laugh, the silent variety, which by no means uncommon. The classification of the others is ingenious; whether it is worth the trouble is another matter altogether.

The following pathetic instance of stage fright (which probably originated at some amateur theatricals given by Noah's family in the ark) may be new to most. However old the story, the incident did actually occur and that a short time ago only A young actor who until then had chiefly devoted his powers to parts in which nothing but deep thought was represented was one night unexpectedly entrusted with one line to say, "The King is dead Long live the King!" All that evening his fellow-actors noticed more and more of his courage oozing out through his footgear. When at last his cue was given, for a moment or two his lids moved but no sound came from them. Suddenly, pulling himself together, he shouted at the to of his voice, "Long live the King! He's dead.

The tribulation which the publication of "In a little Garrison Town, which is now also being dramatised, has brought upon the German War Office seems to be duplicated in the case of Beyerlein's almost equally famous play "Zapfenstreich, which also deals with the morals, or want of them, of German military officers. Thus in Hanover officers noncoms., and privates are all forbidden to attend its performance at the Residenz Theater. At Frankfort-on-the Main the commandar of the 18th Army Crops requested that the play be struck off the repertoire of the Stadt Theater, a request with which the manager did not comply. At Giessen the play was larger patronised by the soldiers, whereupon the manager of the theatre at the neighbouring town of Marburg has been informed by the Officers Corps of the Jagere Regiment stationed there that if the produced it neither they nor any of their friends would ever again enter his theatre. All of which is a magnificent advertisement for the play in question.

Here is another specimen of Indian English, forwarded by a correspondent from Calcutta. It takes the farm of a letter beginning:—" En passant, honourable Sir, I offer my humble devoir to you. Transitgloria mundi, but still you remain with us! Eheu Facis et scripta. My dear sir, you, D. G. you, are not one who always runs crying Odi profanum vulgus; and so I may approach you. Dieumerci." The letter, which is too long to be reproduced here in its entirety closes with another tag of French.

A recent note from a correspondent dealing with the amiability displayed by the bull in a Spanish bull-fight has aroused the wrath of another reader. Having recently returned from Spain (he writes) I feel bound to controvert the statements of your Spanish correspondent. I saw a bull-fight at Madrid last October, and my impressions are quite different from his. I cannot, indeed, say what the bull understands," but he certainly feels, and looks as though he wanted to hurt his adversary. In fact the bull-fighter does get killed occasionally, and there were serious accidents during my short stay in the country. I should have thought it obvious that a wild animal with darts hanging from its flesh and blood pouring down its shoulders would want to kill something.

It is true enough that he misses his chance of killing his man, because he tosses as soon as the cloak touches his horns—i.e., without waiting to strike a solid body; but the horns are only an inch or two from the toreador's chest. I think it quite unfair to say that the spectators yell with derision when the bull dies. They hoot when the espada misses his stroke, but they clearly respect the bull. The real cruelty and cowardice the writer considers, appear in the introduction of horses, which have nothing really to do with the fight and are introduced simply to minister to a lust for blood.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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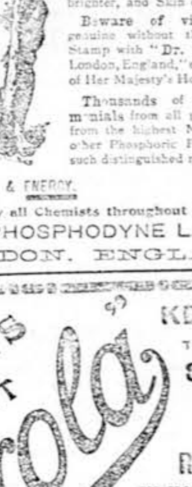
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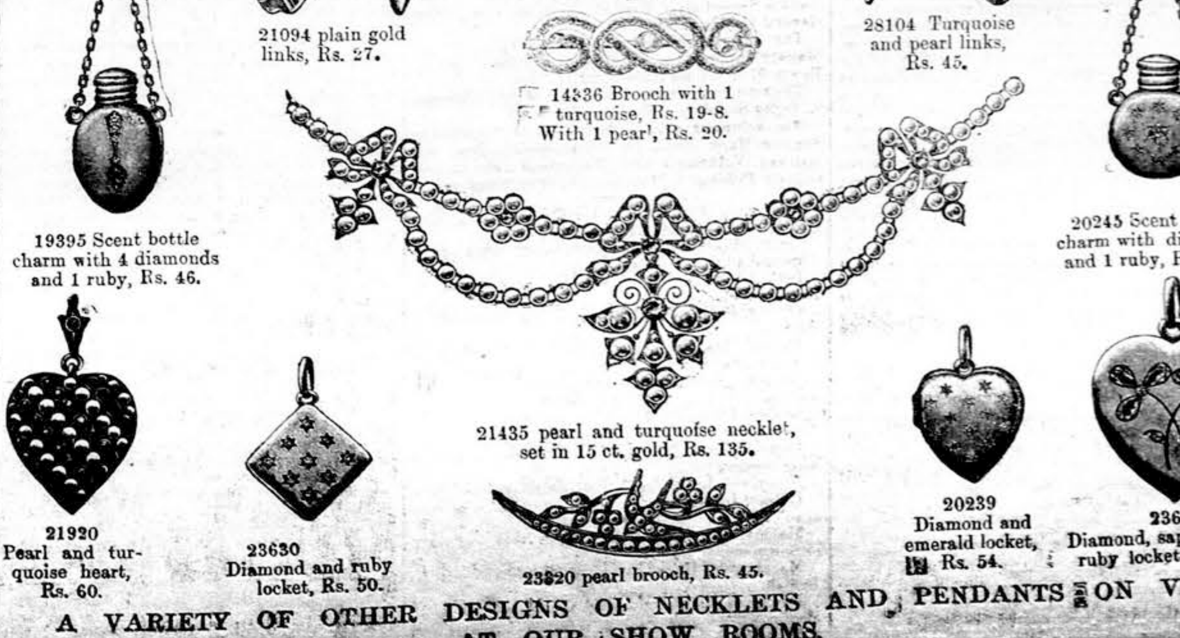
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The two countries which have for some time been under one war cloud are fairly conspicuously represented on our stage to-day. First came the Japanese drama, "The Darling of the Gods," with a character in it so startlingly appropriate to the time as a War Minister. Now, at the Court Theatre, in the new play, The Question, by Mr. Bertram B. Ashford and Mrs Arthur Stannard ("John Strange Winter"), we are told the story of a conflict of love between Margaret North, a Scotch girl, and Paul Dolgouroff, a Russian Prince. Needless to say that in "The Question," as in "The Darling of the Gods," no allusion is made to the present politics either of Tokio or St. Petersburg. But it is certainly a curious thing that at such a time as this there should be a Japanese War Minister at his Majesty's and a Russian Prince at the Court!

To be or not to be, that is "The Question"—at least, that is one of them. We hope it is to be if only for the reason that its being would give London playgoers the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with the beautiful art of Miss Kate Rorke. But there is another question—the nose of interrogation in diamonds, on the gold cigarette case presented by Margaret North to Paul Dolgouroff. She thinks she has married him, but alas! she has given her signature not, as she believes, to the happy day book of a registrar's office but merely to a document, in Russian (a language she does not understand), settling £2 000 upon her when the liaison should be over. The cigarette case is meant to ask him, every time he goes to it for a smoke (which is pretty often with a Russian Prince), Will you still love me? Paul certainly loves her very dearly—but, then, there's "His Official Wife," the Princess Dolgouroff.

Margaret's discovery of the true position of affairs is the sign for Miss Kate Rorke to revel in the exhibition of the deepness and height of her emotional power, and the play is hers from this moment until the concluding scene, where Miss Margaret Halstan in the character of the Princess, holds the attention of the audience by a sweetly and untheatrically acted leave-taking from the effects of morphia. So the answer to "The Question" is reached. Margaret North is to be married to Paul Dolgouroff properly this time not by putting her name to a mere Russian bill of exchange, and the past is to be forgotten with the fall of the curtain. The part of the peccant Prince being a mixture of a villain and a hero, with the pudding in the scales with the villian, it will surprise few playgoers to find it acted by Mr. Edward O'Neill, who has so often had to cork his brow at night and look as naughty as he could. It is hard to congratulate Margaret upon her second union to a man who is capable of playing so low a trick upon a woman as the one that has been described, but we must not forget that she won't be happy till she gets him, and that happiness is what all stage heroines deserve who are impersonated by gentle Kate Rorke.

It is no ordinary "Thinking part" that Mr. Lyn Harding scores in at His Majesty's in "The Darling of the Gods." Inu Yo-San's dump slave, is as prominent a character in the Belasco-Long tragedy as was the faithful Clon in Mr. Edward Rose's Haymarket version of Stanley Weyman's novel, "Under the Red Robe." And it brings back recollections, too, of Mr. Fred Storey's dump villager in a drama produced many years ago in London by Mrs. Langtry. Yet Inu is a thinking part all the same, and for a reason that may be worth relating it is not a little curious that Mr. Lyn Harding should have been chosen to play it.

About a year ago, and soon after he had made his first appearance in London in The Prophecy, Mr. Harding questioned as to which among the many countries he had travelled in he liked the best, remarked enthusiastically that Japan was to him the Paradise of the Globe. There is scenery in Japan, said the actor, that strikes you dumb. Your thoughts are sufficient company amidst such wondrous sights and you can enjoy yourself there simply walking about and looking around and saying never a word to a soul—except your own. And now Mr. Lyn Harding is walking about and looking around and saying never a word to a soul. Among the Moonflowers outside the Sohji of Yo-San! (N. B. The scenery by W. T. Hemsley.)

Mr. Lyn Harding was highly popular among provincial audiences for some years before coming to London for "The Prophecy" and, immediately after Mr. Mark Ambient's charming comedy A "Snug Little Kingdom, and it is surprising to learn from him what a number of parts he has played and how widely different they have all been from one another. He has appeared as Mr. Owen, the suave and "nice-spoken" hero of "Liberty Hall"; as the dashing Ned Brayton of "In the Ranks," who has to knock over ten stalwart comrades before he can make his escapes from barracks; as the whining Wilfred Danver of Mr. H. A Jones's melodrama "The Silver King;" as the sweet-souled Abbe Dubois in "The Village Priest" as Charles Surface, as David Garrick, as Master Ford in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," as Gratiano in "The Merchant of Venice," as Camillo in "A Winter's Tale," as Don Pedro in "Much Ado About Nothing," and so on.

To look at the man himself, when he is not acting, one would think that he had had about as much experience of stage life as a forester or a country ferryman. He has the appearance more of a sportsman, or a man who earns his living in the open air, than that of an actor doomed to fill his lungs "every evening, and until further notice" (to say nothing of matinees and rehearsals) with the none too stimulating atmosphere of the playhouse. But this, no doubt, is because he abhors a town life, and seeks out the sports of the country. Particularly the sport of the horse—whenever he can snatch a holiday from work. People who seeing Mr. Harding as the dumb slave in the Darling of the Gods, see him for the first time will probably be surprised to know that the actor has marked his way to the front mainly by the perfection of his elocution.

I am proud to be corrected by an admirer and regular reader of "M.A.P." who, singing his commiseration "A Minor Lord High Everything Else" draws my attention to the fact that I was wrong in saying that the line, "something lingering, with boiling oil in it, belonged to the part of Poo-Bah of the Mikado. He quotes W. S. Gilbert to show that the torture was decreed for, not by, the gentleman Mr. Rutland Burrington impersonated with so much success, and that it was the Mikado himself who spoke into the quivering and kneeling Ko-Ko, Pooh-Bah, and Pitti-Sing the terrible words: "Yes. Something lingering, with boiling oil in it, I fancy. Something of that sort. I think boiling oil occurs in it, but I'm not sure. I know it's something humorous, but lingering, with either boiling oil or melted lead. Come come; don't fret. I'm not a bit angry!" So, by publishing his full confession of my guilt, I hope I may escape the boiling oil of correspondents less gentle in their corrections, than "A Minor Lord High Everything Else."

A master of Haileybury College, Mr. G. H. Sunderland Lewis is certainly a master of music and libreto also, and I am anything but astonished to learn that he is being kept under observation by the authorities of musical comedy. I cannot say I have any longing to be a theatrical manager. My ambition in that direction is about as small as my abilities, But if Fate were to make me one, I would certainly not quarrel with her if she allowed me to "discover" Mr. Sunderland Lewis. I made the acquaintance of his talents at an entertainment given a few nights ago at the Victoria Hall, Bays-water, in aid of the Haileybury Guild. It was not as large an audience as the occasion deserved; not anything like. But if the performance meant little to the Haileybury Guild, it meant a lot to one who, attending all the first nights of musical comedy in the West End of London, welcomed the freshness of Mr. Lewis's music, and the brightness of his lyrics as a drinker of champagne welcomes the golden neck of the bottle that creeps round and puts a sparkling head to his glass of staleness.

Mr. Sunderland Lewis, who conducted a very efficient orchestra, exhibited his talents as librettist and composer on the blackboard of Bombastes. His little effort was called "Bombastes Up-to-Date." Of course, we have no use for Bombastes to-day, up to date or otherwise, and doubtless Mr. Lewis knows this as well as anybody. But Bombastes is always a favorite with amateur dramatic societies formed by collegians, and Bombastes Up-to-Date was acted and sung (admirably, by the way) by past and present members of Haileybury College and their friends. And the black-board really didn't matter. There were the clever lyrics and the sparkling melodies all the same. Bombastes himself could not stifle these. In the single hour the musical extravaganza took to play the young master from Haileybury gave his hearers an amount of ear-haunting melody that would be the making of a couple of musical comedies (a la mode.) And in no number could be traced even the faintest likeness to anything of the masters of the past.

Among English actresses Miss Lily Hanbury who, I am glad to hear, will ere long be appearing in a new comedy, can claim the inque distinction of having given away complimentary tickets for a London theatre on a South African battlefield. It was not just before the battle mother, or during it but just after—or as near just to be safe. In the course of one of the many drives she and her sister undertook during their recent sojourn in South Africa, they found themselves on one of the famous scenes of conflict of the late war and resolved to explore it on foot. Leaving the Cape-cart in charge of the boy, they strolled across the veldt on a voyage of discovery, and in due course came upon the inevitable spent shell, half buried in the sand. This they tried to lift, but it was too heavy for them, and their visions of a souvenir ink-stand in their drawing room at home faded from the mind's eye.

Presently, however, along came two little boys who volunteered to roll it to their cart for them (a mile away), and Miss Hanbury and her sister smiled again. But at the end of the journey the ladies discovered that they had brought no money out with them, and asked the boys to come to their hotel for a reward. The boys said they would take no money, but would like a pass to see Miss Lily Hanbury act. That's impossible, said Miss Hanbury, for I'm not appearing in South Africa. Well, said the elder of the boys, we are going back to England soon, as father says things are no good out here. Oh, that alters the case, said the actress, tearing a leaf from her pocket-book, and writing in it vigorously with a pencil. Here's a ticket for you for any theatre you may find I'm playing at when you get to England. And so, in this South African desert, Miss Hanbury presented the boys with the scrap of paper, upon which was written: "Please pass two to the pit.—Lily Hanbury."

HAPPY indeed are the counsel briefed in connection with the London water arbitration. Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, who leads for the Water Board, may expect to be the better off by any sum between £15,000 and £20,000 at the conclusion of the inquiry, as he has £8,000 marked on his brief and receives a refresher of 100 guineas a day for the five days a week the Court sits. Mr. Balfour Browne, K. C., is leading for nearly all the companies, his fee for each (says the "City Press") being £2,000 on the brief, with a refresher similar to that given to his learned friend. What a pity it is that to all of us it is not given to be fashionable counsel!

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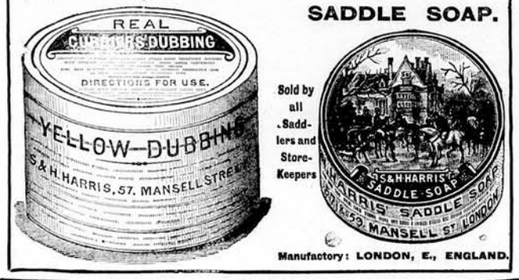
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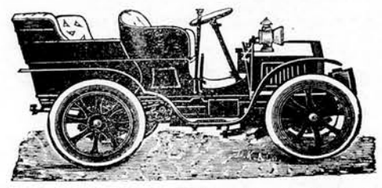


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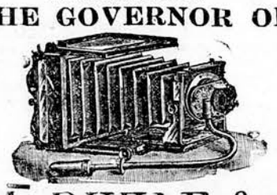
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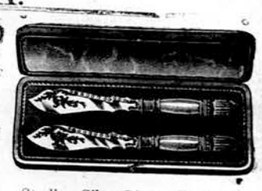


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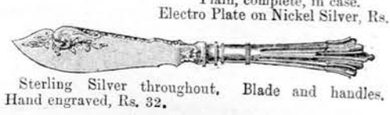
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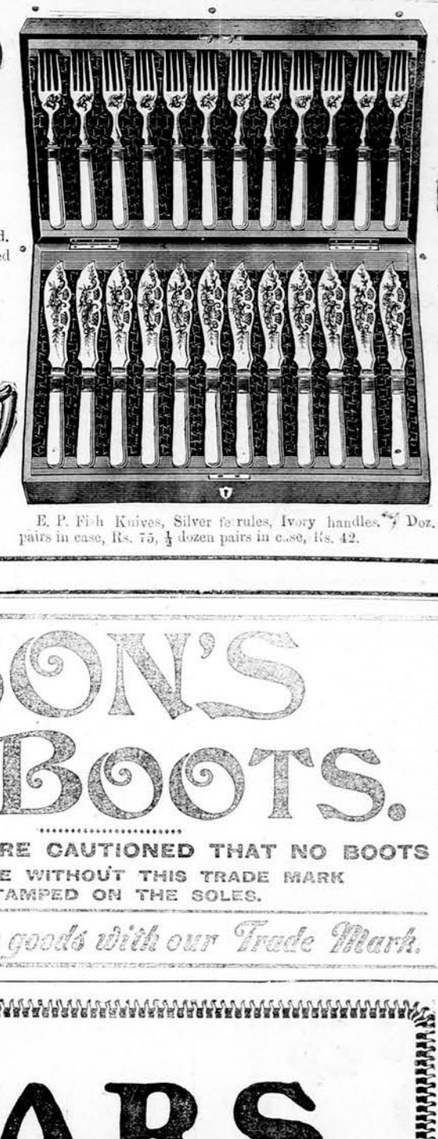


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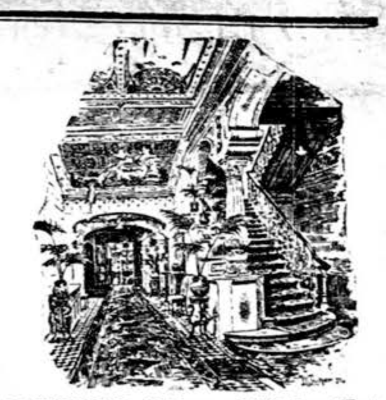
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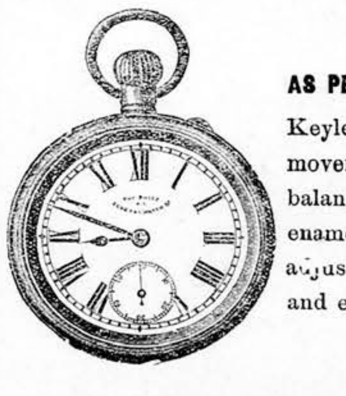
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

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Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

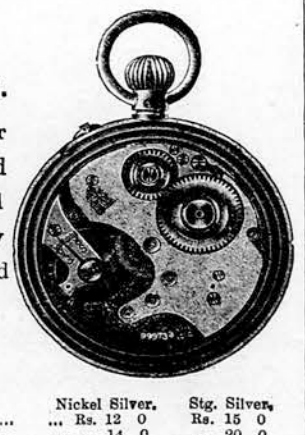
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" OF.—½ Hunting " " " "	" 30 0	" 33 0
" OG.—Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE ...	...	" 40 0
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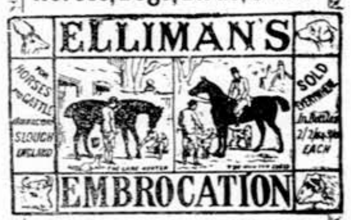
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